

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 118

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY DECEMBER 13, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2841.

## JURY HAS A PROBLEM

### Fixing Value of Pearl Harbor Land.

Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the jury in the case of the United States vs. Bernice Bishop Estate was instructed by Judge Estee and retired in charge of Marshal Hendry to consider a verdict.

Federal Court convened at 9 o'clock and Mr. Kinney proceeded immediately upon his argument. He freely admitted the necessity for the Pearl Harbor naval station, and pointed out its advantages to Hawaii even more enthusiastically than did Mr. Dunne. He dwelt upon the great amount of shipping likely soon to pass through the North Pacific and said that this would be the half-way point for all of it. Commerce here was only beginning to grow, continued Mr. Kinney, and the ocean would soon be covered with ships, which would make their rendezvous here, as this was on the highway to the trade of the Orient. The United States, he hoped, would dominate this commerce, and the American flag fly from nearly all the vessels. On this account the naval station was a necessity, as an outpost for outfitting vessels, and to guard the American fleet. The expense of this improvement should be borne by the people of the United States as a nation, as it was for the protection of the United States as a whole, and not only of the people of Hawaii. For this reason he did not believe it proper that Hawaii or these defendants should be compelled to bear more than their fair share of the burden, and the jury should consider this fact fully. He also referred to the United States attorney's reference to the witnesses for the defendant as extravagant in their valuations as showing Mr. Dunne to have a slight touch of the same hysteria, and he thought that the values placed by them were sound. The argument of Mr. Kinney occupied the greater part of the day, and he was followed by Mr. Dunne at 3 o'clock. A rather heated controversy took place between counsel over the remarks of Mr. Dunne, to which Mr. Kinney objected, but the matter was finally settled by the Court, who ordered the United States attorney to proceed with his argument.

Judge Estee's instructions were exhaustive and complete, and were allowed to be taken into the jury room by the jury. The Court referred first to the scope of the action, giving also a description of the land sought to be condemned, and stating that the question before the jury was, "What is the just compensation to be paid by the United States to the owners thereof?" He charged the jury not to let the circumstance of the United States being a party have any weight upon the value fixed. The jury was also warned against fixing any speculative value, but the limit must be the actual condition of the property July 6, 1891.

"The burden of proving the market value of the interest of the defendant to the lands in question is upon the plaintiff; in other words, the claim of the plaintiff as to the amount of compensation to be awarded defendant must be proven by the plaintiff by a preponderance of the evidence."

In considering the value of Kuaehua Island, the jury was told to take into consideration the fact that it had never been used for residence purposes, and that the island is surrounded by a lagoon and the climate there is excessively hot.

The Court further instructed the jury as to the different and wide range of values placed upon the lands, and stated that it must all be considered together, and the honesty of all witnesses must be assumed until the contrary appears. Referring to the visit made to the land by the jury, the Court said: "The knowledge so acquired may be used by you in determining the weight of conflicting testimony respecting the value of the land but not otherwise."

In concluding the charge to the jury, Judge Estee summed up the entire question as follows:

I have told you that the fair market value of the property as that property actually stood on July 6th, 1891, should be paid for it; and in this behalf I charge you that what this property would bring at a fair public sale, where one party wants to sell and another wants to buy, may be taken as a criterion of its market value. But you must understand that compensation is to be estimated in this case by the actual rights acquired by the government, and not by the use which the government may make of these rights; and therefore, I instruct you, that the fact that this property may be desired by or necessary to the government, is not to be considered by you in fixing compensation.

I further instruct you that the actual value of this property cannot be enhanced by reason of the projected improvement for which it is taken; for this would simply be to make the government pay for an enhancement caused by its own work. And moreover, the willingness or unwillingness of the Bishop Estate to part with its property is not a proper element of value; nor can you consider what the Bishop Estate would give rather than be deprived of this property. As I have heretofore said, you will, in determining compensation, limit your attention to the market value of the property as it actually stood on July 6th, 1891, and be guided solely by that.

Some evidence has been introduced by the government showing certain valuations sworn to and filed with the assessor, pursuant to the requirements of the Territorial statute in that regard. Upon this subject I charge you that such sworn returns to the assessor are called by law admissions against interest and are competent evidence tending to show the market value of the property referred to therein at that time. You may therefore, and indeed it is your duty to consider such returns along with the other

## COMING WITH NEW YEAR GIFTS.



CONSUL GENERAL CHARLES MONROE DICKINSON.

As a representative of the United States he has been actively engaged in the efforts to rescue Miss Stone from the hands of the brigands.

United States, private property cannot be taken for a public use unless just compensation is paid therefor.

I again finally instruct you that you are to be the sole judges of the facts in the case.

ESTEE, Judge.

Exceptions were allowed counsel for both parties to the instructions given, and to the instructions offered and refused. One of the jurors inquired as to what method could be used in determining a verdict if there was a difference of opinion, and Judge Estee further instructed that an equation verdict, arrived at by a division by twelve of the sum of all the values of jurors could not be allowed. The jury is to determine in its verdict first the question of condemnation, second the valuation of the improvements, third the value of the land, and also any damages or benefits to the land.

At 7 o'clock no agreement having been reached, Judge Estee ordered that the jury be taken to the Hawaiian for dinner, and to remain there for the night.

### Dredger Will Be Launched Soon.

Work is progressing favorably on the large dredger which is being built at Emma's wharf. The coppering on her bottom has been finished, and yesterday the carpenters were busy furnishing the sides with copper plates. The dredger will probably be launched during the beginning of next week. The machinery will be put into her as soon as it arrives. It is at present on its way from the Coast in the bark Gerard C. Tobey, which is now twenty days out from San Francisco.

The lumber for the two smaller scows has arrived on the schooner P. S. Reed, which is now lying right by the Emma's wharf. The lumber is being taken out of her rapidly, and the building of one of the smaller scows has already begun.

A tobacco trust is being formed in the Philippines.

## WILL FIGHT OVER CUBA

### Sugar and Tobacco Interests in Unison.

F. M. Swanzy, after a month's absence on the mainland, during which time he travelled across the country and spent some time in New York and Washington on business, returned to the city yesterday on the Serra. Mr. Swanzy was one of the party of Hawaiians who called upon President Roosevelt, and who also looked into affairs Hawaiian at the various departments. Numerous interviews were held with members of both the House and Senate, and the members of the party were given every opportunity to become acquainted with the status of affairs at the capital. Mr. Swanzy said yesterday:

"While we were in Washington, we had every opportunity to come in contact with the heads of the various departments, and he had several interviews. At the suggestion of Mr. John V. Foster, the members of our party went to call upon President Roosevelt, very informally. The president received us cordially, and gave us some time in general conversation, as to the outlook. President Roosevelt did not ask us many questions, as he seemed to have his mind already made up on most points. He talked at some length upon the subject of sugar cultivation. He cited the cultivation of cane in Queensland, saying that the work in the field there, according to his information, was done by white labor."

"We called upon Secretary Gage and had a very interesting conversation with him, and in his talk he referred to the fact that it was contrary to policy to have large holdings of lands in the hands of private parties, and seemed quite surprised when we informed him that this was not the case here, but that the large holdings were by corporations, which have many stockholders. These were the only officials who commented upon conditions here."

"Speaking generally, I do not believe there will be much legislation devoted to Hawaii at this session. Senator Burrows and Congressman Dailzell both said to us that there was so much work to do at home that in their opinion there would be little time to give to far away new territory. I gathered that there will be a hard fight against any possible tariff changes in favor of Cuba, as the tobacco, sugar and beet men will be combined to fight against any such concessions. The beet sugar men are very strong, and they will not give up their fight until the last ditch is taken."

"The general opinion seems to be that there will be a very hard struggle before the many reforms suggested by the president become law, as the senate has to be reckoned with, and there are members who will oppose any radical action. I read the message of the president and I believe that he has not been correctly informed as to local conditions, and that there will have to be much more information gathered on Hawaiian affairs before there is any action by Congress."

Among returning sugar men was George A. Fairchild of Kealia, Kauai, the manager of the Mahee Sugar Company. Mr. Fairchild, while in San Francisco, made all arrangements for the shipment of the sugar of that estate from Anahola direct to San Francisco, and the receipt there of all supplies direct from the Coast markets. In regard to the outlook for better business conditions, Mr. Fairchild said:

"I believe there will be little Coast money come into stocks here very soon, but that need not affect the islands, as there is the best prospect that we will come out of the temporary dullness all right quite soon. All that is to be done is to reduce expenditures, and then we will work out in a short time. There seems to be a good prospect that there is to be a hard fight made upon the Cuban sugar proposition. The beet sugar men and the tobacco men will fight any proposal to bring sugar from Cuba into the United States free, as tobacco must be given the same advantages, and that means much to the farmers of the South. The general impression is that the Chinese exclusion law is to be re-enacted, and that there should be some arrangement made for the protection of American industries, which are threatened by reciprocity treaties with all countries."

"There is no question but that the President is misinformed as to the conditions in regard to lands here, as well as the labor market. His remark that white labor is now cultivating the sugar of Queensland is not borne out by the statements which are received here through the press of that country. The planters there, according to the trade papers, are in desperate straits, owing to the fact that Oriental labor has been shut out, in response to demands of the Labor party, and the attempt to shut out the Kanaka labor, on which the sugar planters depend for the cultivation of their crops. There is much pressure being brought to bear upon the Congress at Melbourne to permit the introduction of the Islanders, who have made the raising of sugar possible in the past."

### Telegraph Notes.

Work has been resumed in the famous Calaveras mines. Irving B. Dudley, United States minister to Peru, is dangerously ill. Labor's law practice has been injured by his connection with the Dreyfus trial.

During a recent debate on the tariff in the Reichstag there was a scene of disorder. Senator Watlington, of Maryland, who maligned the memory of President McKinley, is shunned by his associates in the Senate chamber.

Sixty Chicago millionaires contributed \$50,000 in half an hour for a training school for boys.



## Season of 1901.

We think we are doing our share to cheer you up and make you feel that Christmas is really almost here again.

Our assortment of goods this year has never been equalled, and you are cordially invited to make us a visit and inspect our store.

You will find numerous articles, both useful and ornamental, which will interest and please you.

For us to enumerate them is unnecessary, as you know how varied our stock is.

We can suit everybody.

Our store will be open evenings, commencing Saturday, December 14th, with music, as usual.

## ALL ARE WELCOME

**W. W. Dimond & Co.**  
LIMITED.

Wholesale and Retail

..... Dealers in .....  
CROCKERY, GLASS AND  
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,  
53-55-57 King St.

.....USE.....

## KOMEL SODA

At Home,  
At the Club,  
At Your Receptions,  
and at all  
Social Gatherings.

## CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

LIMITED.  
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.  
Island Orders Solicited.  
Telephone Main 71.

## WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,

President.

## INSURANCE

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**  
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

## Northern Assurance Company

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1836.  
Accumulated Funds .... £2,975,000.

## British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE  
Capital ..... £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.  
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**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD**  
AGENTS.

## QUEEN AND CROWN LANDS

### Doesn't Expect Help From Wilcox.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Liliuokalani is now in Washington. The Queen does not expect much help from Delegate Wilcox except in the formal presentation of her claims to a committee. She has other and influential friends at the National Capital who will aid her all they can. She is following implicitly the guidance of J. O. Carter and Colonel Macfarlane.

Before she left here she gave the Advertiser correspondent an interview, as also the Chronicle. She said she was going East to present before Congress a claim for compensation for the property of which, she said, she was deprived by the provisional government of Hawaii, and which came into the possession of the United States government by annexation. Liliuokalani expressed her confidence that the American people would make a just settlement with her.

Further she said, in the Chronicle interview:

"The Hawaiian crown lands are very valuable. They are worth, at a conservative estimate, not less than \$15,000,000, not to mention the large annual income which they produce. This income has been enjoyed by the provisional government and its successors since the overthrow of the monarchy in January, 1893, and as I have not received one dollar of this revenue since that time it is not unnatural that I should expect suitable compensation for my rights. If the lands themselves are not to be restored to me, the United States is now in possession and is enjoying the revenue of a vast estate for which it has paid the owner nothing, and I feel that the American sense of justice will provide a remedy for this condition.

"The history of the title of the crown lands has an important bearing on the justice of my claims. In the first place you must know that in former days all the lands of the realm belonged, in theory and fact to the King, and the occupancy of lands by subjects of the King was subject to the royal title. But after half a century of developing civilization this feudal ownership was found to be ill suited to the progress in national affairs to which my predecessors on the Hawaiian throne aspired. The reigning monarch of that period, Kamehameha III, was a man of enlightened and generous ideas, who recognized the advantages that would flow from a more progressive policy. Accordingly the King, voluntarily and purely of his own grace, made a division of the lands of his kingdom. As nearly as practicable he divided them into thirds. One of these thirds he assigned for division among his chiefs and people; another third he devoted to the use and benefit of the government as a public domain, and the remaining third he retained for his private use and ownership, to be regulated and disposed of according to his royal will, to quote the language of the act of division.

"The crown lands, which are concerned in my present claim, were included among those reserved by the King for his own purposes. At his death Kamehameha III left a will leaving nearly the whole of his estate, consisting of the lands mentioned, to his successor and successors upon the throne, to be owned and enjoyed by them in succession. After the death of Kamehameha IV, who was the husband of Queen Emma, and upon the accession of King Kamehameha V, his successor, it was conceded on all sides, and subsequently decided by the Supreme Court, that the monarchs were successively owners in fee of the lands left by King Kamehameha III; and it was found necessary to commute with the late Queen Emma, widow of King Kamehameha IV, for her dower rights in that domain. Subsequently, to prevent a diminution of the estate, the fifth King Kamehameha invited the Legislature to pass an act, which he approved, establishing a board of commissioners, to be appointed solely at the King's pleasure, to manage the estate. And from that time until the overthrow of the monarchy they were managed by such a board and known as the crown lands. No sovereign of Hawaii ever assumed to make over that domain to the public, or otherwise to part with its beneficial ownership, or the right to receive and enjoy its revenues. Those rights were mine the day I was deposed from my throne, and they have never been taken from me by any competent authority nor by process of law obtaining in that country or elsewhere. I have never relinquished my rights therein, either voluntarily or otherwise. It therefore follows that those rights are still mine, though I am kept out of their enjoyment by superior force. It is in this belief that I shall appeal to Congress to rectify the wrong done me, and I cannot believe that the sentiment of justice is so nearly extinct in that body as to render my appeal unavailing.

"It is familiar history, yet I fear not only the reading public but those entrusted with the government of this great nation are disposed to forget or ignore the fact that I was deposed from my throne by a small body of men who acted under the protection if not at the instigation of the then American Minister to my court, John L. Stevens, with whom the commander in chief of the cruiser Boston acted in close conjunction. Seizing my throne and the public peace alike menaced by such a formidable combination, and being solicitous to avoid even the appearance of placing myself and my government

## SHOW WINDOW BROKEN AND WATCHES TAKEN AT MIDNIGHT

THIEVES broke through the plate glass in the store of Frank J. Kruger, corner of Fort and Merchant streets last midnight, and it is thought got away with some of the watch works and cases which were in the show window. Just what was taken is not known, as Kruger would not come down town, as he said that he could not be of service.

The job evidently was done while the wind was howling down Fort street creaking the signs and causing such a racket that there would be no attention paid to the crash of the glass. The instrument used in breaking through the glass was a bar of iron about six inches long, at one end there being what seems to be the broken jaw of a wrench. The break is fresh, and as there are several new scratches along the bar the chances are that the iron was used in some other attempt to break through into a store in the vicinity.

The jawed end of the bar was thrust through the glass with such force that it not only threw pieces of the pane away within the window, but forced the sharp corners into the wood

of the floor of the show window, leaving a distinct imprint. After use, the bar of iron was thrown away, and was found later lying near the telephone pole at the corner of the street.

In the end of the window which was broken, that facing upon the entrance to the store, there were displayed a number of works of watches in special glass cases, and several cases without works. There were fifteen sets of works left in the window, and half a dozen cases. Some of the sets of works were immediately in front of the break and did not seem to have been disturbed in their places. Eighteen gold watch cases lying further from the break were stolen.

The watchman had passed the store between 10 and 11 o'clock, and at that time Mr. L. E. Pinkham, of the Pacific Hardware Company, was at work at his desk in the office behind Kruger's store. When the next watchman came around, between 11:30 and 12 o'clock, the glass was lying about the door, and he at once sent for Kruger and the police. There was a search made for any other attempt to break through but nothing was found. It is believed the job was done by a sailor, who will not try to sell his plunder here.

ed and retired to the jury room. No agreement had been reached at 6 o'clock, and the jury was again called into court.

Judge Humphreys ordered them taken to Noite's for dinner and agreed to receive a verdict up to midnight. The jury were brought back by Bailiff Ellis shortly after 7 o'clock, and locked up in the Supreme Court room.

### THE LADY STILL HAS THE RINGS.

That Mrs. Beatrice Wilson had a most wretched and unhappy time we can well believe. The plain facts, as she sets them forth, leave no room for doubt on that point.

She thinks the doctors were all in the fog; the Wyaling doctor in particular. As for myself, I would hardly go so far as to say that. A man may know a road without having the strength to walk on it, and a doctor may recognize a disease without having the power to cure it. Examples of this we come across every day.

Yet sick people are always in a hurry to get well, and, therefore, impatient of all slow and poky ways of making well. Possibly sometimes an unreasonable, but ever a natural feeling.

Mrs. Wilson's own account (clearly and forcibly written) runs thus:—"About two years ago—this being the 13th February, 1900, as I am writing at my home, 59 Faveaux street, Sydney, N. S. W.—while living at Lismore, Richmond River, I became suddenly, and wholly unexpectedly, ill.

"I was weak and listless; I ceased to care for anything. I was soon unable to work; indeed, I even lacked the energy to move. I scarcely slept at nights; and such a nasty taste in the mouth in the morning! No one who has not known that taste has any idea how sickening and abominable it is.

"And, worse still, I began losing flesh, and the process went on until I was a miserable, half-starved, looking creature. When the ailment, whatever it was, attacked me, I was well nourished and robust.

"But when I explain that no food whatever would remain on my stomach (no sooner down than up again), you will understand the reduction in weight. In hope to overcome this by sheer force of will, if possible, I sometimes forced food down, so to speak, hold it there by resolving it should stay there. This I did, knowing that I must digest or die.

"However, the plan was a failure. The result was excruciating pains across the chest and throat; the food, so acute were these pains that they made me think what a sharp rheumatic attack must be like.

"At this time I went to Wyaling with my husband, and there also I was nearly dead with the same symptoms. The Wyaling doctor said my stomach was ulcerated. I don't believe it was. Anyhow, his medicines did me no more good than the medicines of the Lismore doctors.

"My friends thought I was going to die, and I thought so too. My mother, when I was leaving Wyaling, told me she knew I would not live, and she would never see me again on this earth.

"Her prophecy, poor soul was correct; only it was she who died, while I am—thanks to Mother Selge's Syrup—still living, and (the crowning blessing) well and strong.

"I had used three or four bottles before I was sure it was helping me, yet I persevered, taking it regularly and in six months the disease was gone as completely as though it had never existed.

"To show you how despairing I was at one time, I actually told my husband how I would like certain rings, etc., disposed of when I would be no more.

"Thanks be to a merciful Providence, I yet keep them, and enjoy good health—which is better than gold."

### A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.

[From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia.]  
I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it.—W. C. Wockner. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited, as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Secretary Cooper yesterday received advance proofs of the report of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in which special reference is made to Hawaii. Secretary Wilson recommends an appropriation of \$15,000 for current expenses, and \$10,000 additional for the Tantalus experiment station. The further needs of the station for buildings and equipment should be supplied by the Territory, says the secretary.

## PUMPS AS INSURANCE

### Maui Plantations Which Must Wait.

Owing to the fact that the pump makers could not guarantee the delivery and installation of plants in time for the next summer season, the Spreckelsville and Pala plantations will be without one additional pump each next year. The recent drought on Maui was the reason for the making of the plans for the new machinery, but despite the anxiety of the managers the makers could not guarantee that the stations would be in working order in time, and so the matter has been put over. There has been no abandonment of the plans, only a deferring of their execution until the pumps are needed for the season of 1903.

The plantations have been such sufferers from the dry spell that the determination to put in the pumps was made during the summer. The agents for the pumps which were desired, were asked for plans and a hurried trip was made to Chicago, but it was impossible to get the matters in shape in time, and he returned without plans and figures. Ten days ago H. A. Allen, representative of the Allis-Chalmers Company, arrived here and immediately left for Maui. There he went over the matters with Mr. H. P. Baldwin, but as a result of conferences it was found that delivery could not be guaranteed and the contracting for the pumps was put over for the time being.

J. P. Cooke, of Alexander & Baldwin, said yesterday that the plantations had decided to make the addition to their machinery owing to the long dry spell, as it was in the nature of insurance that the pumps should be in place. There would be little new acreage added to the cultivated areas, he said, but there would be in the presence of the pumps, assurance that there would be water for the growing crop whenever it was wanted. The fact that the pumps could not be put in for the coming season did not mean at all that the plan would be abandoned, for there would be only a delay of one year, as the intention to have the irrigation supply was not to be abandoned.

H. A. Allen, the representative of the great pump company, said in regard to the matter, that there was a large amount of work on hand, and that the erection of the great factory at Milwaukee, which is to be the largest factory in the world devoted to upturning machinery, has been greatly delayed. He continued: "The strikes of the summer have had a great effect upon all mechanical work. For instance the delivery of the tools which are to be used in the new shops has been delayed by the strikes on all hands, and of course work upon our own pumps has been slow. The strikes of various kinds held back every kind of manufacture and the Allis-Chalmers Company has millions of dollars of work under contract. The pumps which I figured on for the Maui plantations were to be 10,000,000 gallons per day capacity, of the Riedler pattern. It was impossible to get the machines out in time for installation and use during the coming season and so the work has had to go over."

## OAHU SUGAR COMPANY.

Annual Report and the Election of Officers.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected: President, Paul Isenberg; first vice-president, M. P. Robinson; in place of B. F. Dillingham; second vice-president, F. M. Lewis; in place of M. P. Robinson; treasurer, H. A. Isenberg; secretary, P. Klamp; auditor, E. Hanneberg; board of directors: S. C. Allen, F. J. Lowrey, J. A. McCandless and H. Focke.

Treasurer H. A. Isenberg in his report to the stockholders of Oahu Sugar Company, says:

"Of the total authorized issue of bonds, viz: \$750,000.00, the sum of \$600,000.00 have been disposed of during last year, leaving \$150,000.00 bonds available, which are now being offered for sale by Messrs. Bishop & Co.

"As the sum of \$300,000.00 of receipts for bonds had to be applied towards the cost of permanent improvements made during the year ending September 30, 1900, only \$450,000 were available for defraying the cost of permanent improvements made since that date.

"During the year ending September 30, 1901, the sum of \$551,404.61 has been spent for permanent improvements and the estimated outlay during the present year for such improvements will amount to approximately \$285,000.00, consequently, about \$386,000.00 will have to be spent for permanent improvements over and above the amount available from the sale of bonds, and must be provided for from the profits made on the crop of sugar."

The operating expenses for the year have been \$433,812.23, charged to the crop of 1900-01; \$327,929.84 charged to the crop of 1901-02; \$185,028.01 charged to the crop of 1902-03; \$48,827 charged to the crop of 1903-04; a total of \$1,015,596.08. The total income, partly estimated, was \$1,434,845.02, making the net estimated earnings \$419,248.94, besides profits from the plantation store of \$5,000. The resources of the plantation are placed at \$4,850,558.37. The liabilities, including capital stock, bonds payable, agents' accounts, profit and loss and all other items is the same amount.

The crop of sugar for 1900-01 was 21,454 tons. That of the year before 15,450 tons, while the operating expenses of this year over last were only \$108,718.

H. K. Meemano has been granted a permit to issue marriage licenses in Pearl City, Ewa and Waiānae.

## ALWAYS IN SIGHT

Crowded street. People passing by. Old and young. All eager about their own affairs and always somebody in plain sight who needs Scott's Emulsion.

Now it's that white-haired old man; weak digestion and cold body. He needs Scott's Emulsion to warm him, feed him, and strengthen his stomach.

See that pale girl? She has thin blood. Scott's Emulsion will bring new roses to her face.

There goes a young man with narrow chest. Consumption is his trouble. Scott's Emulsion soothes ragged lungs and increases flesh and strength.

And here's a poor, sickly little child. Scott's Emulsion makes children grow—makes children happy.

## Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE  
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,  
Alliance Assurance Company of London,  
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd. of London,  
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,  
Wilhelm of Magdeburg General Insurance Company,  
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd. of Munich and Berlin.

## Auction Sale

### Delinquent Stock

### Kihei Plantation Co., LIMITED.

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1901,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cooke, the following certificates of stock in the Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd., unless the twelfth and thirteenth assessments, now delinquent, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale, at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

6,312 C. Winan .....	150
153 W. E. Beilina .....	150
280-281, 432, 511, 847-850, 1288 Wong .....	250
289 Leong .....	250
329 W. G. H. Arneemann .....	100
334 Chip Chong .....	100
433 Tong Tuck .....	100
429 H. A. Bunsen .....	100
530 L. Ah Leong .....	100
550 H. G. Gallagher .....	100
578, 681 H. Waterhouse & Co. ....	100
669 Wing Wo Lung .....	15
1112, 725 T. Ah Tong .....	25
269 W. Gasset .....	25
775 E. S. Taylor .....	10
812 Geo. O. Cooper .....	10
825 L. M. Baldwin .....	50
832 P. R. Heim .....	50
969 Frank Hustace, Tr. ....	5
1011 A. A. Young .....	35
1073 Jas. McQueen .....	50
1111 S. Pedro .....	10
1113 Hugh Howell .....	25
1132-1133, 1846 T. A. Burningham ..	45
1137 P. M. Pond .....	10
1139 George Martin .....	15
1140 L. H. Pimentel .....	10
1175 James Barry .....	10
1191 A. Young .....	10
1193, 1200, 1356 A. M. Brown .....	225
1271 A. B. Lindsay .....	50
1279 Kate Gavin .....	12
1320 Charles Phillips .....	10
1359 George Manson .....	10
1464 S. B. Herrick .....	30
1528, 1534, 1549, 1572 J. H. Fisher ..	350
1581 J. Makana .....	25
1638, 1678, 1689 W. C. Achi Jr. ....	24
1666, 1916, 1918 C. J. Falk .....	45
1688 Law Tang .....	15
1718 Pearl Noble .....	10
1736 George A. Martin .....	10
1750 F. J. Raven .....	5
1774 C. Sing Ching .....	10
1818 C. G. Ballentyne .....	10
1850 Hugh Howell, Tr. ....	12
1853 Lum Chee .....	3
1901 A. L. Morris .....	70
1971 Ching Lum .....	14
1985 J. H. Cummings .....	50

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer

Honolulu, Dec. 10, 1901.

## JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Six Chinamen, charged with gambling, appeared before the magistrate, or rather four of them did, for the other two who lined up had not been arrested at all, but had taken the places of two of the real defendants.

The Court detected the discrepancy, and Ah Fai and Ah Yuen were read a severe lecture and sentenced to 48 hours' imprisonment for contempt of court. It is understood that this practice has been going on among the Chinese for a long time past. When a defendant does not want to figure in police court proceedings he sends a substitute, and as all Chinamen look more or less alike, the fraud is generally unnoticed.

The bail of Ah Song and Ah Chow, who had failed to appear, was declared forfeited and warrants were issued for their arrest.

Bob Williams, by the bye, claims that he was discharged from the Twenty-fifth Infantry at Fort Grant, Oregon, a couple of years ago.



## CAUGHT IN THE BRUSH

### Edgar Williams Captured at Kalihi.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Edgar Williams, alias Hickory, was the man who was caught in the brush at Kalihi, yesterday morning, after a burglary at Ward's jewelry store on Monday evening, was captured about 12:30 p. m. yesterday in a banana thicket at Kalihi.

The police, headed by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, had been searching for the man all night, and shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mounted Patrolman Maitland caught sight of the man near Kalihi Camp. After following him for a while, he lost sight of him in the brush.

Word was sent to the police station to send men to Kalihi at once, and bicycle patrolmen and officers Mossman, W. Vida, Devauchelle and Richardson were dispatched to the scene. After exploring the neighborhood for a while, Mossman came across the negro, who was hidden in the brush, and who was armed with an axe and a knife. The axe he said was taken from a Portuguese woman whom he had been told to kill if she did not comply with his demands.

When Williams saw Mossman he told him to stop where he was unless he wanted to be split open. The invitation was promptly accepted.

Meanwhile Officer Joy arrived on the scene, having started out independently. He was guided by a native to the spot where the negro was hiding. He crept up behind Williams and got the drop on him with his gun before the negro was aware of his presence. Joy said that he would shoot if Williams made any kind of a move.

Presently the remainder of the posse came up, and Williams was captured, placed in a back and taken to the police station, arriving there about 1:30 p. m. Lieutenant Leslie and Mounted Patrolmen Copp and Stewart arrived shortly afterwards from the Moanua district, where they had been conducting a search.

No revolver was found on Williams, who explained that he had thrown away a double-action Smith & Wesson gun, not wishing to be caught with it in his possession. In his pockets were found a quantity of cartridges.

The place of the capture is on the main side of the King street at Kalihi, close to the former works.

Both of the Williamses were shipped here from Tennessee as plantation hands, Bob Williams having until recently been engaged in shining shoes on Merchant street near the postoffice.

The negroes have made a full confession of their part in the Ward burglary. To Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. They say that six other negroes who were in their gang recently left for Kauai, fearing prosecution for vagrancy.

They have also confessed to having taken part in the following hold-up and robberies, which have occurred in Honolulu during the past two months:

1.—Burglaring Wong Quin's store on King street last week and stealing \$10.

2.—Holding up Hackman Ah on near the Honolulu Home last Friday night and relieving him of \$20.

3.—Breaking into a Chinese store at the corner of Alapai and Beretani streets.

4.—Holding up a Chinaman a week ago at Palama at the point of a revolver.

5.—Breaking into a Chinese store on Nuuanu street. On this occasion they were chased by a mob of Chinamen.

6.—Stealing watches from a Japanese jeweler on Queen street. They went into the store and offered to sell the Jew a valuable gold ring for \$5.

The Jew jumped at the bargain, and went to his safe to get the money. While he was working the combination one of the Williamses leaned over the counter and took two gold watches which he afterwards disposed of for \$5 each.

Bob Williams is quite a light colored negro and of medium height. Edgar is a typical African, and dark and lanky. Both appear to take their serious position very good naturedly. Edgar told Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth yesterday that though he would have hated to have done so, he came very near killing him for his part in the burglary.

Last night an Advertiser reporter had an interview with Edgar Williams, in the course of which he asked the negro how he would have disposed of the spoil had the Ward job been carried to a successful termination. His reply was that a certain shopkeeper in town, who was in on the job, had promised to give him \$2,000 for the two trunks of jewelry. He further stated that this same lawyer had been associated with similar transactions in the past.

At first Bob Williams denied strenuously that he was in any way mixed up in the undertaking. Chillingworth then told him of certain other charges which could be brought against him, such as robbing the Portuguese woman of her axe, resisting arrest, carrying a deadly weapon, vagrancy, etc., holding out a hope that if he made a clean breast of the affair only one charge, that of burglary, might be preferred against him. This ruse worked wonders on the hitherto stubborn negro.

"Drop them other charges, sheriff, and I'll tell all I know," said he. A full confession followed.

Bob Williams would not, however, give any information as to the whereabouts of his friend Hickory, nor would he say that he had assisted him in the Ward affair.

In vain the deputy sheriff offered him \$10, \$25, \$50, and finally \$100 if he would tell on Hickory. Bob remained firm, however.

"I can't do it, sheriff," said he. "I can't do it, not if you was to give me \$500; he was my partner, and I can't say nothing against him."

Both Williamses say that they originally intended to visit "Alabama" Mitchell's place at Mollili last night, with the intention of robbing him. They found, however, that they could not do the job and keep their engagement on Fort street, so they postponed cracking that particular crib until some other time.

**Irmgard's Quick Round Trip.**

The barkentine Irmgard, Captain Schmidt, reached port yesterday, fifteen days from Honolulu, with 8,484 bags of sugar. The Irmgard's round trip from this port was made in record time, the vessel having left here October 9th, a day after the schooner Helene, but arriving at Honolulu and discharging before the Helene reached that port.—Chronicle, Nov. 28.

## SAN FRANCISCO HAS HAD OVER FIFTY DEATHS FROM PLAGUE

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The San Francisco press will not acknowledge that bubonic plague ever did exist or does now exist in this city. The Board of Health says the plague is here. A few days ago Dr. J. M. Williamson, president of the Board of Health of San Francisco, read a paper before a convention against the admission of Chinese to this shore. Dr. Williamson referred to the presence of the bubonic plague, and said:

"Tuberculosis is not the only menace to the health of the State. Another disease has obtained a foothold among the Chinese. In mentioning it the writer is fully aware that his opinion may be received with disapproval by some who are present at this convention. It may invite again the attacks of the local press, and may incur the wrath of certain persons high in official station, but if he avoided the issue at this time he would be false to the profession of which he is a member, false to the oath he has taken as a public officer, and false to the citizenship represented in this convention. The fact cannot be passed without notice that for nearly two years an Oriental pest of deadly nature has existed in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, and has been slowly but surely selecting its victims, until at the present time over fifty deaths from this disease are known to have occurred since March 6, 1900.

"There is no intention of reopening the acrimonious discussion which has waged at intervals since the disease was first reported, but the assertion of certain facts connected with the subject may possibly be accepted in the spirit of belief as they are offered in the spirit of truth and sincerity.

"The records in the Health Office of San Francisco and corresponding data in possession of the United States Marine Hospital Service at Washington, show the cases of pest which have been discovered between March 6, 1900, and November 4, 1901, to be grouped as follows: Chinese 32 cases, with 4 deaths; Japanese four cases with 3 deaths; and white six cases with five deaths.

"So bitter a contest has been waged in the matter of pest that the Federal government, through the Treasury Department, early in the present year, sent a commission to this coast, consisting of three of the leading bacteriologists in the country, men who possessed not only laboratory knowledge, but had studied the disease from personal observation in China and in India. They spent several weeks in San Francisco, and found several cases of the pest. Their report was accepted as conclusive by the government, and their findings were issued by the Marine Hospital Service as an official bulletin. Incidentally, it can be mentioned that all the cases recorded by the Board of Health of this city have been confirmed by Federal officers, especially trained for the work and many of the cases have been further investigated with corroborative reports by leading medical authorities having none but a

purely scientific interest.

"There has been a combined and partly successful effort on the part of certain State officials and metropolitan journalists to smooth the truth in this matter by loudly and repeatedly denying the existence of the disease and vilifying those who have admitted its presence. Notwithstanding these attempts at deception the facts remain unaltered.

"The failure of the State in the early stage of the controversy to accept the situation and deal with it promptly has done a vast amount of harm, and has caused its attitude to be looked upon with suspicion by other States and by foreign countries. Why did Mexico quarantine against California? Why did Texas, Louisiana and Colorado persist in quarantining against California passengers and freight, even after high State authorities had officially stated that pest was not present? They did it for the reason that the State Board of Health in its anxiety to pacate a political power had overreached itself, and had thereby become discredited.

"To a certain extent the State has since atoned for its error. At a time when the commercial fate of San Francisco and of California as well as the balance in the balance, partly by reason of the report of the Federal Commission, but principally by reason of the obstinate attitude assumed by prominent State officials, and the hostile manifestations and the press toward fair investigation, the very men who by their persistence had done the most to besmirch the reputation and impugn the veracity of any and all opposed to them, travelled to the national capital, with contributions in their hands and promises to do better in their pockets.

"On the return of this delegation, which has since been termed the 'Special Health Commission,' it was announced that California was not quarantined and that San Francisco's Chinatown would be cleaned at the expense of the State. It is not a matter of record that more than \$7,000 have been drawn from the State Treasury for this purpose, and over 150 men employed in scrubbing and disinfecting the Chinese quarter. Has not a cunningly worded report been issued, abounding in self-admiration, telling all that was done and furnishing the information that not a single case of the pest had been found during the three months of the process of purification, wherefore this is considered by the signers of the document as conclusive proof that pest had never existed? With all due respect to the gentlemen composing the special health commission, and with the fullest compassion for the State Board of Health, the San Francisco Board of Health cannot concur with them in their rosy decision, and regrets to mention that since the close of the State inspection, sixteen cases of the disease which now exists have been found in the infected districts.

"The pest cannot continue to pursue the stealthy policy, and cannot afford to ignore the presence of a disease by intentionally failing to find it."

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

**ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATION**

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., the oldest lodge of Odd Fellows west of the Rocky Mountains, celebrated its fifty-fifth anniversary last evening at its hall. The occasion was one full of interest to Odd Fellowship, and there was a large attendance of the members of the Order, and the affiliated organizations.

The hall was decorated for the occasion, and there was a spirit of good fellowship which prevailed throughout the meeting. The Rebekahs were out in force, and the entire evening was spent in a review of the good work of the Order, with a varied entertainment, which there was a historical address by J. L. McVeigh. W. J. Hickey was next with a recitation, and Miss Landis then favored the gathering with a musical number.

A. F. Clark read a selection, after which there were musical numbers by Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Nicholson. This closed the formal portion of the program, and an hour was then spent in various social enjoyments and the serving of refreshments. The affair was one which was enjoyed by all present, there being none but members of the lodges of the Order here and the affiliated Order, with several visiting members.

**Rough on the Rats.**

The campaign against rats on the waterfront is still being carried on with unrelaxing energy. The work on the Oceanic dock was finished yesterday. The wharf has been fitted with light boarding which goes down on the sides far below the surface of the water, and the flooring of the wharf has been entirely refitted. The makal end of the wharf has been completely rebuilt, and new flooring has been put in, while along the whole length of the wharf tarred paper appears underneath upper planking while, under the paper, four-inch plank has been put.

The whole wharf has been thoroughly caulked, and it is hoped that it is now sufficiently tight to prevent the sulphur fumes from escaping after they have been pumped under the wharf.

The barge which has been placed at the disposal of the quarantine authorities, has been fitted out with fumigating apparatus, and during yesterday workmen were busy building a shed over the machinery. This morning the scow will start to work by filling space under the Oceanic wharf with deadly sulphur fumes, which will make all the inhabitants of the rat tribe sorry that they fixed their abode on that particular place.

**British Shipbuilding.**

According to the quarterly returns compiled by Lloyd's Register, there were 477 vessels (excluding warships) under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of September, with a gross tonnage of 1,414,129 tons. This tonnage, stated to be the highest on record, shows increase of 113,941 tons, as compared with the end of June, and an increase of 210,112 tons, as compared with September, 1900. At the Royal Dockyard sixteen warships of 11,127 tons displacement were under construction at the end of September, 1901, and thirty-three at private yards, with a displacement of 203,775 tons, a total of 50 warships and 375,945 tons, or a decrease of 21,180 tons as compared with the previous quarter, and of 52,840 tons as compared with a year ago.

**U. S. Vessel Ashore.**

The United States distilling ship Iris has been aground on a reef near Hilo for three days past. The United States cruiser New York and the gunboat Yorktown have gone to her assistance.—Examiner, Nov. 28.

## COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Ex-Judge J. L. Kaulukou and incidentally all Hawaiians were given a decided setback yesterday by Judge Humphreys during the trial of the case of Ben Gussman, charged with murder in the second degree.

Judge Kaulukou is attorney for the defendant, who is a Spaniard, but who also speaks Hawaiian like a native. After the jury had been secured, the attorney asked permission to examine the witnesses, who were all Hawaiians, in their native tongue. Judge Humphreys peremptorily refused the request, stating at the same time that he had on several occasions allowed such procedure in the past, but that Kaulukou had deliberately and falsely stated that he had not allowed such examinations to be made in Hawaiian, and consequently the privilege would be denied to him. In conclusion the court stated that Judge Kaulukou would be required to conduct the examination as any other attorney should, or he would get some other attorney to take his place in the conduct of the case, who could conduct it in English.

The Gussman case was taken up immediately upon the disposition of the Rathburn hearing yesterday morning, but a postponement was necessary because the panel was exhausted before the jury could be secured.

Gussman is charged with having stabbed to death a native named Kanehoa, in the month of April last. The defendant was living with the deceased and his wife, and they quarrelled over some trivial matter resulting in it being alleged in an attack by Gussman upon Kanehoa with a knife. The latter was stabbed in the neck and died from his injuries a short time afterwards. Five witnesses were examined during the afternoon, and the Territory has still more evidence to present today. The court made an order compelling the jury to remain together and they will be held in the custody of a bailiff all night. Costs for their convenience have been placed in the Supreme Court room, and they will be allowed to pass the night there, and are to be held under as strict surveillance as if considering a verdict.

**RATHBURN GOES FREE.**

Wm. K. Rathburn was discharged yesterday morning upon a verdict of acquittal, directed by Judge Humphreys. The motion made by Attorney Robertson for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that the facts set out as being false were not material, was sustained, but the court decided that the grand jury panel was regular and sustained Deputy Attorney General Cathcart on this point. The court held that if Rathburn had been killed by Dr. Carter, the crime would have been murder, and that because the defendant was on the premises of Carter gave him no right to shoot without warning. "Dr. Carter's relations with this man were unfriendly," said the court. "He was wanted not to come on the premises, and that if he did he might be treated as it is alleged he was treated. When a man lives in the country, as Dr. Carter does, I don't believe he has a right, if he sees a man in his yard at 10 o'clock in the evening, to shoot him without giving warning. There is no evidence here of the hostility of these men, but the court does not believe the evidence of the defendant before the grand jury to be material. I should be compelled to instruct a verdict of not guilty on this point, or if a verdict of guilty was returned, it would be my duty to set it aside."

The jury was then called into court and instructed to return a verdict of not guilty, the court stating that the prosecution had failed to prove the materiality of the allegations in the information.

**COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.**

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I urge and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, constricted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—Mrs. Mary R. Melendy, M.D., Phil.D., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Tuesday was a busy day in District Court, the principal work being with small cases, the most important perhaps being the filing of Japanese \$50 for fishing with dynamite.

The doctors think that he will recover unless blood poisoning sets in. There is fear of this, for the knife was very rusty.

**Hackfeld Lighter Launched.**

Early yesterday morning the first iron steam vessel ever put together in the Hawaiian Islands was launched from Sorenson & Lyle's shipyards. There was a large crowd present to witness the launching of the small red-painted craft, which was taken out near the Naval wharf No. 2, where her engines are to be put in her and other fittings and finishing touches are to be put on.

The scow has been and is at present the cause of considerable controversy, as it has not as yet been decided whether or not it is really an American or a German vessel. She was originally built in Germany, and her engines are also of foreign manufacture. She was taken to pieces and sent to this port, where she was put together again, and her owners, Hackfeld & Co., hold that as the import duty paid on the parts of the vessel exceeds the original cost of her, the vessel is an American vessel, built of German iron, and as such, qualified to hold a license as a lighter with an American register.

Collector of the Port Stackable, however, has ruled that as foreign-built vessels cannot be documented, and as the mere putting together of the parts of a vessel do not constitute building, the scow cannot obtain a permanent license to ply as a lighter in these waters. The collector has received instructions from Washington to allow the vessel to carry on her business of lightering until the owners of the vessel have been able to secure a decision from Congress, but the probability is that such a license will not be granted.

**U. S. Vessel Ashore.**

The United States distilling ship Iris has been aground on a reef near Hilo for three days past. The United States cruiser New York and the gunboat Yorktown have gone to her assistance.—Examiner, Nov. 28.

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Manager

TUESDAY : DECEMBER 10

Judge Little is a pretty good man when one comes to know him, but if he thinks the anti-Dole cabal here is serious in its attempts to boom him for Governor, he has let his faith in human nature crowd out his prudence.

It was hardly to be expected that Mrs. McKinley would long survive her husband. An invalid for many years, one whom the slightest strain during the public career of the late President was enough to prostrate, she was not fitted to cope with the tragedy which befallen her. Now it is said the good woman is slowly but surely nearing her end. She will be the second victim of the anarchist Czigosz.

Sorghum is being planted in larger area than heretofore and if its use as a fodder plant becomes general there ought to be a distinct improvement in the quality of island milk. A cow fed on this machine-made growth gives more and better cream than one simply fed on meadow grass. People interested in growing sorghum can learn much that is worth knowing about it from Judge Wilcox, who, at his place in Kailua, gets a perennial crop on a small plot, the sum total of which in tons is astounding.

Delegate Wilcox and the Home Rule party seem to be visibly at odds over the Chinese labor question. The party wants to prevent the re-introduction of Chinese here, mainly to spite the planters, but Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, her husband's mentor in politics, announces in her paper that she does not agree with her following. In her opinion the Chinese should come. Taking this in connection with the refusal of Delegate Wilcox at San Francisco to express his own views, it is highly probable that the Home Rule party will find itself turned down on occasion by its own leader.

The attempt to get white workmen into the Home Rule party does not seem to prosper. Unions largely composed of Home Rulers may formally join the party to which its majority membership belongs, but the American members are not likely to go with them to the polls. They are not anxious to fare as badly in the ranks as Senator Russell and Representative Emmelhut did in the staff. Both these gentlemen were bullied, insulted and finally abandoned by their Home Rule associates in the Legislature for no other reasons than that they were hoaxes and had some sense. Is there any cause to suppose that white workmen would get any better treatment while in less influential relations with the same people?

We hope the story is true that Frederick Ward will bring a company to Honolulu to play the legitimate drama. It is a long time since Shakespeare's heroes and heroines, adequately presented, trod the boards in Honolulu—perhaps as long ago as the far day when young Edwin Booth came here on his way to Australia and posted his own bills because his native helper always at the post paste he was given to do the work with. Ward has a fine repertory, which includes, besides the greater plays of Shakespeare, such absorbing dramas as *Richelieu* and *Louise XI*. We believe that Honolulu would rise to the occasion if Ward should come, not only for its own pleasure and instruction, but to encourage great actors to bring it great plays.

The signs all point to a decision on the part of the Republican Territorial Committee to transact Republican and not Home Rule politics. We venture the opinion that any attempt made by Home Rule agents of the Stewart class to induce the committee either to declare against the Republican Territorial administration or in favor of another plunder session of the Home Rule Legislature will come to a dismal end. Moreover the Advertiser does not think that any disturber of the Republican peace or any man intent on betraying the cause of good government to the enemy will turn up at the meeting of January 6th with loyal proxies. The experience of the passing year has taught Hawaiian Republicans a great many useful things, among them the futility of following men who want to destroy good government for the sake of private emolument.

Now that the Anglican church in Hawaii has passed into the transition period which will end next April, it is proper to concede to Bishop Willis such credit as is justly his for the works of charity, mercy and scholarship that have gone on under his direction. It has fallen to the Advertiser for nearly a quarter of a century to disagree with the Bishop in politics and upon large questions of church government, and this journal has criticized him as freely as he has criticized those in church and civil authority with whom he has been at odds. But it has not all been criticism. When Bishop Willis has on the credit side of his public ledger, entries concerning Iolani College, the Hospital for the Incurables, etc., has been cordially acknowledged in these columns. The paper has also praised the Anglo-Saxon pluck with which his Lordship has held his mistaken ground for so many years against large odds; and now as he enters upon the year of his retirement we can but wish him a restful old age.

## ROOSEVELT'S HAWAIIAN POLICY.

President Roosevelt, in marking out a strenuous American policy for these islands, will hear no protests against any practical suggestion from the men who made it possible for Hawaii to have an American character. To become broadly and thoroughly American was the proposal of 1893 and the partial achievement of 1898. Hawaii got the flag, the constitution and prestige of the United States as the result of a campaign lasting nearly five years; and if there are other good things in store the sooner they come the more it will please the campaigner.

The President wants to encourage the small farmer here, meaning in particular, the American from the mainland; and to help bring him to these shores he proposes a change in the land laws of the Territory, making them conform in most essential ways to the land laws of the United States. If the means will achieve the end, we hope the work will prosper, for a white citizenship, busy, patriotic and in a voting majority, is always to be desired. To encourage the small farmer the colony laws were enacted, out of which came Wahawa and kindred associations; and in his inaugural address Governor Dole strongly urged measures which, if carried out, would help in reaching the chief end that the President seeks. There is no divergence as to objects between the Territory and the Federal Executive. The only open question is whether it will be necessary to destroy one great industry, the one upon which the bread and butter of every man in the islands depends, for the sake of creating other industries. Cannot the large and the small proprietor live side by side, the one producing the staple which brings the revenues by which the Territory prospers and the other the ordinary food or the special products which the growing herds and the white people of the towns and cities must consume or which may be exported?

President Roosevelt feels, as all men do, that large estates tilted by cheap labor are not in accord with the best civilization. But as a practical statesman he cannot wish this country to beggar itself for the sake of a change. Land which grows sugar better than anything else should be used for sugar; land that grows ordinary staples better than it does sugar should be used for them and filled by the small farmer. Between the two systems the structure of Americanism will not strain. The great plantation of the South is American. So are the vast wheat and cattle ranges of the West and Southwest. Hawaii's sugar estates build up American fortunes, provide American home comforts and have made it worth the while of the United States to annex these islands. So the patriotic issue does not apply except so far as it is suggested by the thought that the Territory which gets the largest possible revenue from its resources and spends it under the flag, is serving its nation well.

As for the small investor in land, let him come to Hawaii. The way is open now. He is always welcome. It is true that he would do better under the Territorial laws than he would under the Federal land system; for if the latter should apply, the people on the ground, including thousands of speculative native Hawaiians, and citizens of Chinese and Portuguese blood, would rush in and get the land ahead of him. Now he has a chance. But we need not press this point here. When Hawaii is visited by the inevitable commission the whole truth will be seen, and then we are sure President Roosevelt will reach safe conclusions as to details and be as loyally supported here in working them out as he is in the furtherance of the general proposal that Hawaii should secure a distinctively American population.

## SUGAR BAG DECISION.

According to unofficial information received by the mail of yesterday, the decision of the Board of General Appraisers at New York upholds the Collector of Customs here in the matter of the protest against his ruling upon what he termed an undervaluation of sugar bags. The decision of the board is that of one member, to whom the matter was first referred for investigation, and the report is subject to survey by the court of three members, which will make the decision that of the board and may then be appealed only to the courts.

The protest was founded upon the importation of bags into the Territory the valuation being that which was placed in the body of the invoice. In the case upon which the appeal was made by Attorney Haywood for several clients, including such firms as Hackfeld & Co. here, the price of the invoice was set out, but in the margin of the consular invoice was a notation by that official at the point of shipment of a higher rate. The collector held that the entry of the bags at the rate lower than the consular price was an under valuation, and that there must be paid not only the duty upon the bags, but the penalty which is double the rate. This made the amount of penalty something like \$20,000 for all the shipments which are included in the appeal.

It is understood that there will be an appeal for revision by the complete board, and if that goes against the importers there will be a test of the matter in the courts.

## FREE GOODS FROM PHILIPPINES

It may be that Congress will not hasten to pass any measures looking to a prohibitive or other tariff on Philippine goods imported to the United States. To stop the enormous outlay of money in the new possession is and has been for a long time past a chief object of President, Congress and people. Military force has brought a certain degree of peace but it is one that requires an army to maintain; civil law is doing much, but it remains true that the Philippines are not contented. To make them contented and thereby peaceable, it seems necessary to show them that the rule of the United States means money in their pockets. People do not fight agencies that are visibly making them rich. If the President and Congress can give prosperity to the Philippines, the loyalty of the people can be counted on, and the easiest way to do that is to open wide the markets of this country

to their wares. If they can sell what they have in America without the intervention of a duty they will prosper as never before, the losses on the increased price of imports, assuming the American tariff to take effect against outsiders, not being enough to hurt in the present low state of Philippine trade with Europe and the Asiatic mainland. Once reach such a condition and the pacification of the Philippines would follow automatically. If Congress takes this view of the matter, as it is not unlikely to do, Philippine products will, before long, greatly augment the east-bound trans-Pacific trade.

## THE UNJUST JUDGE AGAIN.

One of the charges made against Judge Humphreys by the Bar Association was that he "has been harsh, arbitrary, tyrannical and vindictive toward members of the bar and others appearing before his court, and has abused his power over them."

On Tuesday of this week the Judge added one more to the already numerous proofs of the justness of this charge.

One Ben Guseman, a Spaniard, is on trial in Judge Humphreys' court, charged with murder. He does not speak English, but knows Hawaiian well.

His counsel is ex-Judge and ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives J. L. Kaulukou. He is one of the leading Hawaiian members of the bar, and while a fair English speaker, is more at home in his mother tongue. All of the witnesses are native Hawaiians, and so are a majority of the jury-men. Judge Kaulukou naturally desired to examine the witnesses in their own language and that of the jury.

Judge Humphreys peremptorily refused to allow him to do so, stating that he (Humphreys) had on several occasions allowed such procedure in the past, but that Kaulukou had deliberately and falsely stated that he had not allowed such examination to be made in Hawaiian, and consequently the privilege would be denied him.

The milk in the coconut consists in the fact that Judge Kaulukou is vice-president of the Bar Association, which formulated charges against Judge Humphreys.

The statement which Judge Humphreys refers to was made by Judge Kaulukou in an affidavit in support of the charges against the occupant of the First Circuit bench. Judge Humphreys' position now is that if Kaulukou had held his tongue and taken no part in the Bar Association proceedings he would now be allowed to examine native witnesses in the native tongue; but that for testifying to what he claimed to be the truth, and voting as he did in a matter personal to Judge Humphreys and not involved in the case now before the court, he is to be punished by being compelled to examine witnesses in a language which he does not understand at all.

The examination of native witnesses in their own tongue is a right or it is not. If it is a right, then Judge Humphreys has arbitrarily denied not only Judge Kaulukou, but the defendant Guseman, of a fair trial.

If the power to examine is not a right but a privilege, as claimed by Judge Humphreys, to be granted in his discretion, then by all the rules of decency, equity and justice, that discretion should be exercised with reference to the merits of each particular case, and irrespective of the personal feelings of the Judge toward the defendant or his attorney.

In the case under discussion Judge Humphreys decided as he did without reference to whether justice to Guseman would be retarded or facilitated, admittedly basing his decision on the simple fact that he did not like Kaulukou. He thereby took advantage of his official position and power to vent his personal spite against an attorney who had displeased him in another affair.

This action is "harsh, arbitrary, tyrannical and vindictive," and the man who can be guilty of such conduct is an "unjust judge."

## MEN FOR THE NAVY.

Intimate association with the navy office, when the country was confronted with the necessity of preparing for conflict, gives to the recommendations of President Roosevelt, for the enlargement of that establishment, great weight. The task which was thrust upon the President, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was that of providing men for the vessels which were in commission, and those auxiliary ships which had to be provided, with crews, and this was found to be a task of weight when it was considered that the navy had been on a peace footing, without any provision for expansion, for more than a generation.

It was a question from what points to draw the officers for the various ships, and thus it was that some of the most valuable service which was rendered during the first days of the conflict was performed by the junior officers, who were given their chance. While there was no actual hardship from the lack of officers, the expansion of the navy makes it necessary that this phase of the problem of building up of a great sea force, should have early consideration. The President characterizes a policy of building great ships and then laying them up until needed in actual warfare, as a crime against the nation, and then says in words which will find echo in every mind which has considered the matter: "To send any warship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained, by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunnery practice, would be to invite not merely disaster, but the bitterest shame and humiliation. Four thousand additional seamen and one thousand additional marines should be provided; and an increase in the officers should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis. There is one small matter which should be mentioned in connection with Annapolis. The pretentious and unmeaning title of 'naval cadet' should be abolished; the title of 'midshipman,' full of historic association, should be restored."

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Newspaper mail boxes are now being installed about the city.

Nuuanu street is being widened at the foot of the hill running up to Judd street.

Additional equipment for the wireless telegraph station is expected by the next steamer.

C. Yakkam has received an appointment as city editor of the Sun Ching Kwok Bo, a Chinese paper in this city.

V. Veltson has been appointed postmaster of Wailuku by the President, the nomination being sent to the Senate on December 5th.

The remainder of the equipment for the Gamewell fire alarm system arrived yesterday on the Sierra. Work will be commenced next week.

The fire department made a quick run to the Sanitary Steam Laundry at noon yesterday. Waste paper was ablaze, but did not communicate to the woodwork.

A cage full of cardinals, consigned to Jack Low, arrived on the Sierra yesterday. The birds are brought here for the purpose of propagating them in these islands.

An evening paper states that Frederick Ward, the well known Shakespearean actor, may come here in June with a company for a season of "legitimate drama."

The steamer Sierra has had her smokestacks lengthened fifteen feet, which will so increase the draught of her furnaces that she is expected to make considerably better time than heretofore.

The schooner Ada sailed for Kaula ports with a full cargo yesterday. Besides having her hold filled up to the top with miscellaneous cargo, she also carried a very large deckload of lumber, kerosene, etc.

Professor Griffith, the United States forestry expert who was expected yesterday, will not arrive until the next steamer. He is on his way to Manila, and is to spend a month investigating the forests of Hawaii.

A short railroad is at present being built inland at Puuloa, in order that sand can be obtained from the banks there, as there is now a shortage of sand in the places from which it has heretofore been taken.

The tizing of the walls of the old Kamaupulu church has proceeded until now there stands only the Ewa tower. The Waikiki tower was pulled down yesterday, the bricks falling upon the wreckage which still remained of the walls of the main body of the church.

Edgar Williams, one of the principals in the big jewelry robbery, appeared before Judge Wilcox in the police court yesterday, on a charge of burglary in the first degree. He was remanded until to-morrow when his partner, Bob Williams, will also come up for examination.

The steamer Iwaland, which arrived from Hawaii port yesterday morning, brought the following freight: H. A. Co., A and B sugar, 4,895 bags; H. I. Co., B sugar, 4,895 bags; Metropollin Meat Company, 26 head of cattle; 15 bags coffee, 45 bags taro, 6 barrels oranges, and 8 packages sundries.

The coroner's jury in the case of Young Hin, the Chinese who killed himself by cutting his throat last Saturday, last evening rendered a verdict of suicide. Letters left by Young Hin said that he killed himself because he was being hounded by persons who made trouble for him.

There is plitika in Oahu for a physician. Dr. C. R. Blake applied for a leave of absence, stating that Dr. N. Russell would act as his substitute during his absence, and the leave of absence was granted. Dr. Blake left yesterday, before 12, Russell was ready to take charge. The Board of Health will probably appoint Dr. Russell as regular physician for the Oahu district.

Mr. W. A. Baldwin, the retiring manager of Kahuku plantation, was the recipient of a fine diamond shirt stud, a gift of the employees of the plantation. After exchanging greetings and bidding adieu, Mr. Baldwin left on the train for a new plantation, Makaweli, carrying the good will and good wishes of all associated with the plantation.

A conference was held yesterday between Superintendent Boyd, Superintendent Andrew Brown of the waterworks, and Colonel Jack Coffee, who is here to install the Gamewell fire and police call system. Mr. Coffee is ready to begin work immediately on the installation of the system, and will start in a few days. Part of the material is already here, and the remainder is expected very soon.

The Kaia bridge near John Ema's place was ordered closed by the Department of Public Works yesterday, being declared unsafe for traffic. The bridge has been badly in need of repair for some time. The stringers are rotting away, the heavy traffic adding considerably to the danger. Yesterday Superintendent Boyd and Engineer Campbell decided to close the bridge, and make the much needed repairs.

Superintendent Boyd had a long conference yesterday morning with representatives from the various hack lines of Honolulu. Mr. Boyd has prepared a new set of rules and regulations, together with a change in the boundaries of districts, regulated by charges of twenty-five cents, fifty cents and a dollar. The new regulations were submitted to the representatives of the hackmen, and were practically agreed to, but will not be promulgated for a few days. Superintendent Boyd is of the opinion that the changes will be satisfactory to the public, and the hackmen express themselves as well satisfied.

Yesterday was a hard day for the postoffice force. They worked all of Monday night clearing away the 70,000 letters brought by the Doric. A big mail was sent on the Doric to the Orient, and about sixty more bags went on the Sonoma to the States. The Mauna Loa carried away forty bags, and the Kinau eighty-three, while both the Claudine and W. G. Hall took away a big mail. The Sierra will probably bring another large mail tomorrow, and with the arrival of the Nippon on December 18, and the Alameda, December 21, the Christmas rush so far as Honolulu is concerned, will be over.

The Oceanic steamship Sonoma arrived from the Colonies yesterday morning at about 5 o'clock, after breaking all records for the passage between Auckland and this port. The record has heretofore been the one made by the steamship Mariposa in April, 1882, when that vessel covered the distance of 3,810 miles in 11 days 10 hours. The Sonoma went on a little different course, making 3,830 miles in 9 days 14 hours, which lowers the Mariposa's record by 44 hours, although the trip was 20 miles longer. The Sonoma made on an average of over 15 knots an hour, and at times ran at a still higher speed.

Purser Hodson makes the following report of the voyage:

## Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss Ada Doty, Sidney, Iowa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 786. Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Company

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901. Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

2332 C. L. WIGHT, President.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## HERPICIDE-HERPICIDE

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## THE ONLY

## REMEDY

known to positively stop the hair falling out.

## IT CURES

Dandruff, Baldness, and All Diseases of the Scalp, by destroying the microbe or parasite which causes all

## SCALP DISEASES

## Pints and Quarts

## FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO

## SOLE AGENTS.

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# STILL SHORT OF PAI! Schooner Fails to Land Supply at Molokai.

Affairs at the Molokai settlement occupied the attention of the Board of Health very largely at yesterday's postponed meeting. There were present Drs. Sloggett and Moore, and Messrs. Dole and Mott-Smith and Executive Officer Pratt.

Crookedness was hinted at by various members of the board when Superintendent Reynolds reported that the second consignment of paia had again failed to reach the settlement, and a thorough investigation is likely to be made for failure to keep the contract. The schooner Waiatua is carrying paia for the settlement now, and it is charged that some members of her crew are interested in not allowing the landing of paia at the settlement, and permitting it to spoil. Dr. Pratt stated that the government had already lost \$900 through the failure to deliver the paia, not taking into account the extra ration of flour which was made necessary by that failure. Superintendent Reynolds' report on the matter, sent from Molokai, was as follows:

"I have to report that the paia schooner has not arrived yet and was not visible when we left Halawa Point at daybreak. I find that Saturday at night she was abreast of the Molokai light, with a fair wind; Sunday she was abreast of the settlement, and that is the last I can hear of her except that at Halawa I heard she was making towards Kahului yesterday. Of course, we will have two lots of stale paia dumped here after having served out a ration of flour. I think there must be something crooked in working of the schooner, for I am told that with the prevailing wind of Sunday last she ought to have reached Kahului between Saturday night and Sunday morning."

**REPORT OF DR. OLIVER.**

Dr. Oliver's report upon the conditions of the inmates of the Molokai settlement showed a fever to have been prevailing there which was seriously affecting some of the lepers. There were fourteen deaths during the month of November, including the supposed death by drowning of one of the inmates of the Baldwin Home, and the deaths of two infants. There were eight cases of chicken pox, and as three developed in one day, it was thought advisable to close the schools for a time. There was only one death from fever, but one new case.

Dr. Oliver described the fever as similar to the one epidemic in 1896 and 1897. Since the commencement of the epidemic in July last there were 132 cases, with 9 deaths. Several kokuas were also attacked, but their condition was not serious.

**OTHER MATTERS.**

President Sloggett briefly reported upon negotiations in the slaughter house matter, but nothing definite has been decided.

The application of Elder W. H. Wadsworth, of the Church of Jesus Christ for permission to allow Elder Bellester to visit the settlement was granted. There was some discussion over the matter of a temporary visit, as it is the custom for churchmen once in Molokai to remain there, but this was waived, and a permit issued for three weeks. The latter Day Saints are expected to dedicate a chapel at Molokai, and for that reason the elder's presence is desired.

The board of examiners reported that Dr. Y. Nagai had successfully passed the examination, and the treasurer was asked to issue the necessary certificate.

The appointment of Dr. Russell at Olua in place of Charles B. Blake, during his absence, was changed to take effect December 1st, as the latter had found it expedient to leave a month earlier than intended.

Dr. H. Wood, government physician at Waiatua, Oahu, wrote to inquire if he had authority to stop the practice of Chinese, who put ducks in a large fish pond, and then sold the fish from the contaminated water. The matter was referred to Executive Officer Pratt for reply.

The sanitary inspector at Hilo reported that sanitary conditions were improving in that district, and the premises were in much better shape, the people obeying the laws made for the protection of health.

Secretary Charlack was instructed to advertise for bids for furnishing drugs to the Leprosy Settlement and Insane Asylum, and they appear in this issue.

Good milk and poor water are the most prominent features of the monthly report of E. C. Shorey, Food Commissioner, made to the Board of Health yesterday. He refers also to the examination of molasses, salt and lobster, and various other foodstuffs.

The report in part is as follows:

Honolulu, Dec. 2, 1901.

**Dr. H. C. Sloggett.**

President Board of Health:

Sir:—I submit herewith a report of the work done in my department during the month of November, 1901.

The usual milk inspection has been carried on; and so far as the milk supply of Honolulu can be judged by the samples taken by the inspector it has been better in quality during the past month than at any time during the period I have been in charge of this work. Not only are there few names on the "black list," but the average of samples passed as up to or above standard has been high.

Sample found to be below standard gave, on analyses, the following figures:

Total Butter Solids, Fat.

Tavarae 11.1 2.7

S. Nobrega 11.0 2.7

Nakatan 10.6 2.7

F. Martins 10.6 2.7

J. Mattos 10.6 2.7

Private complaint 4.7 1.1

Private complaint 11.1 3.0

Sample made basis of prosecution:

Total Butter Solids, Fat.

F. Correa 10.75 2.0

Case in District Court:

F. Correa, selling adulterated milk, fined \$25.

Cases in Circuit Court:

A. Doak, selling adulterated milk, appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

**Appeal withdrawn:**

Long Chong Tai, selling decomposed sausage, appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Noile prosequi entered.

A sample of water used by a poi maker in Kailih was examined and found to give, on analysis, the following figures:

Parts per million.

Total solids 150.00

Chlorine 20.00

Free ammonia 0.42

Albuminoid ammonia 0.53

Nitrate 2.60

Nitrites, trace. Required oxygen 5.60

This water was taken from an open ditch in a taro patch, and carries in suspension considerable organic matter, so that an analysis was hardly necessary to determine its character, which I consider bad.

This water, in addition to being used for making poi, is used for drinking, etc., by a large number of people residing in that district, and while the fact that these people use it apparently without harm, would prevent its being condemned, the fact remains that this water is exposed to infection, both from animals and human habitations for a considerable distance above the point where the sample was taken, and a single case of an infectious disease in the upper part of the valley would be a menace to a considerable portion of the community.

Eleven samples of syrup and molasses partially reported on before were examined for the presence of bleaching agents, and such found in one sample only. Pelican Open Kettle Louisiana Molasses, obtained from Chun Yung, Fishmarket, was found to contain an undue amount of sulphuric acid present as a sulphate. The amount of sulphuric acid present was 0.24 per cent of the weight of the molasses.

A sample of Hawaiian salt, on partial analysis, gave the following figures:

Per cent.

Sodium chloride (salt) 95.4

Limit 95.4

Magnesia 0.83

Sulphuric acid 0.60

Moisture, dirt and matter insoluble in water 0.62

The amount of other salts than common salt in it will be noted to be very small.

A sample of canned lobster labelled "Star Brand Picnic Lunch Lobster, Portland Packing Co." obtained from Wing Lee, Nuuanu St., was found to be in bad condition, decomposition having set in, and the inner surface of the can corroded. The stock of this brand in this store, thirty cans, was condemned as unfit for food.

One sample each of powdered cantharides and extract of cantharides were examined; no adulteration found.

One sample of granulated sugar examined; no adulteration.

One sample of lard examined; no adulteration.

One sample of pills (proprietary) examined; no adulteration.

Respectfully,

(Signed) E. C. SHOREY,

Food Commissioner.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Britons are capturing many Boers.

Rio de Janeiro is again afflicted by bubonic plague.

Mary Pringle Mitchell, wife of "Ik Marvel," is dead.

Three thousand Boers may establish a colony in Chile.

Students attacked the German consulate at Warsaw.

Sir William McCormac, the noted British surgeon, is dead.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse will be divorced.

The Polish and anti-German agitation is annoying the German press.

Queen Wilhelmina and her consort are said to have been reconciled.

Senator Burrows has introduced a bill for the exclusion of anarchists.

And St. Petersburg has disappeared.

Two negroes were killed at Montgomery, Ala., during a recent race riot.

Senator Lodge has introduced a bill for placing a tax on Philippine goods.

Capt. Richard R. Turner, keeper of Lehigh Prison during the Civil war, is dead.

The Cherokee national council has passed a bill giving the tribe \$10 per capita.

Captain Purry, of the Iowa, has withdrawn all United States forces from Panama.

The Hudson powder plant, near Oakland, exploded on December 4th, killing a Chinese.

James J. Hill may resign the presidency of the Great Northern Railway in favor of his son.

The lumber barge C. H. Wheeler was wrecked below Yaguima. One of the crew was drowned.

A Russian painter is to reproduce the battle of San Juan Hill with Roosevelt as a central figure.

Booker T. Washington made an address at Smith College, and was enthusiastically received.

The Sound steamer Clara was driven ashore by a gale at Alki Point. The passengers were saved.

Chile's reply to Argentine advances is indefinite. Argentine has bought an armored cruiser in Europe.

Three Holland submarine boats may be sold to Sweden. Two have gone to Japan, and several to Russia.

Most Rev. James Edward Weldon, Bishop of Calcutta, has been appointed Canon of Westminster Abbey.

Father-in-law Zimmermann has paid the Duke of Manchester's debts to celebrate the birth of his grandchild.

Philip F. Watts has been appointed director of naval construction, to succeed Sir William Henry White, deceased.

The British ship Nelson is reported to have been lost with her crew of twenty-eight men off the Columbia bar.

The French Minister of Marine, who abolished Good Friday ceremonies in the navy, has been petitioned to restore them.

Congress will investigate the election of a Congressman in Louisiana, and thus bring up the validity of the amendments to constitutions in the South.

Count de Toulouse Lautrec was arrested in New York on telegraphic advices from Toronto, for passing bogus checks.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times denies the stories of discord between Queen Wilhelmina and her husband.

Two policemen and two miners were seriously wounded during a strike at Rich Hill, Mo. The militia has been called out.

The Schley court of inquiry has nearly finished its work, and a vindication of most points for Schley is said to be the result.

C. W. Morse, of New York, is in control of the National Hide and Leather Bank, making the eighth bank he has secured.

A complaint has been made to the British government of ill treatment of

an English sailor at the hands of Colombian soldiers.

John D. Rockefeller has offered Bryn Mawr College a gift of \$250,000 for the erection of an electric light plant and a dormitory building.

A Natal correspondent says the Boer generals would have thrown up the sponge long ago, but for the loyalty of Cape rebels to the Boer cause.

Paul R. Schilling, the American vice consul at Zittau, Germany, who was arrested by mistake, complains of his treatment by the German authorities.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to London was the cause of a great popular ovation. They were received at the Guildhall by the city officials.

The Japanese press does not believe that anything will come in the way of an entente cordiale between Japan and Russia owing to the Marquis Ito's visit to St. Petersburg.

Frank Dymally, hereditary champion of England, who will be unique figure at the coronation, has championed the restoration of the baronetcy once held by his family.

The Turkish garrison at Mecca mutilated from lack of pay. Money was sent from Constantinople, whereupon Turkish women pensioners demanded their pay, but made a scene in the precincts of the Porte.

Senator Hear has introduced a bill for the protection of the President.

A flood of Chinese exclusion bills have been introduced in the Senate.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian high commissioner, is seriously ill.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is planning improvements that will cost fully \$50,000,000.

The Salt Lake Railroad has been given a franchise for wharves on San Pedro bay.

Twenty shoe factories in Cincinnati have declared independence of labor organizations.

A heavy storm on Puget Sound did much damage to shipping and property at Seattle.

It is believed that the war revenue taxes will not be reduced for a long time to come.

Prussia has ordered discontinuance of use of American oils on the railways, except in lamps.

Citizens of Santa Cruz have offered Lavagna Heights to the United States for a military camp.

A severe storm has been raging off the Portland and Washington coast, doing much damage.

An eight-year-old girl, by signalling, saved a train from possible destruction near Greenville, Iowa.

John S. Sampson, of Los Angeles, a restaurant owner, shot and killed his wife because of jealousy.

Richard Croker is said to be preparing to retire, as he will not live in New York the year round.

A blizzard swept over the Atlantic coast, and New York and New England had a heavy fall of snow.

China is said to be looking for an ally to assist her in opposing the Russian demand for Manchuria.

A coal train was badly smashed in a wreck near South Wellington, British Columbia. No one was killed.

The son of Prince Tuan, head of the Boxer faction, has been deposed as heir apparent to the Chinese throne.

A bill has been introduced for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for a new custom house for San Francisco.

It is believed the death list in the San Francisco ferry accident will reach six, as three persons are missing.

The Colombian rebellion is almost at an end, and United States marines have been withdrawn from Colombia.

A test is being made at Baltimore of the alleged value of poultices of violet leaves as a cure for cancer.

Starr C. Pardee, formerly an insurance agent, has been arrested in San Francisco for passing worthless checks.

Two German boys, bound from Hamburg to San Francisco, are believed to have been killed in the Wabash wreck.

The bark Highland Light, of San Francisco, foundered eighty miles off Hesperet, on the Vancouver island coast.

A statistical investigation shows that 500,000 workmen, or 4 per cent of the artisans of the empire, are idle in Germany.

James Hopper, the California's assistant football coach, has accepted an appointment as a teacher in the Philippines.

Prisoners charged with burglary, escaped from the Colton, Cal., jail, and destroyed the structure by fire before escaping.

Charles Clark, who burned several barns and their contents at Stockton, Cal., was sentenced to twenty years at Folsom prison.

Buck Gray, the San Francisco Chinese gambler, whose life was threatened by hatchet men, has purchased security for \$250.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., who recently married the daughter of Senator Aldrich, has come out as a leader of New York social life.

A property of Senator Jones, of Nevada, was attached for \$300, due on an unpaid note, but the note was paid and property released.

Charles E. Fitcham, teller of the First National Bank of Ballston, N. Y., was short \$100,000 in his accounts, and the bank had to be closed.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered an important decision, holding that surplus bank moneys are to be subject to taxation.

The enrollment of Harvard University, including students of all classes, teachers and administrative officers, is 6,158, against 5,317 last year.

A resolution of inquiry into the charges of E. S. Macley, the naval historian, against Admiral Schley, has been introduced in Congress.

Congressman Wachter of Maryland will introduce a resolution prohibiting football at West Point and Annapolis, on the ground that it is a brutal sport.

Secretary Root has decided that the reasons of W. P. Crawford for jilting Miss Douglas were not sufficient, and the young man will not get a lieutenant in the army.

Upon publication of the government cotton crop report, which indicated a shortage of 2,000,000 bales, there was a flurry in New York which sent the price up 40 points.

Brigadier General Bell has issued an order prohibiting the soldiers in Northern Luzon from drinking native vino, which has been found conducive to crime and insanity.

Mounted Canadian police demolished a saloon at Caribou Crossing and poured the whiskey, said to have been smuggled, into the Yukon river.

Two Southern Pacific passenger cars were seized by customs officials at Nogales, A. T., as employees were smuggling cigars across the Mexican border.

Justice Jerome, of New York, clashed with a street railway corporation by refusing to alight from one car and changing to another after paying his fare for "a continuous ride." The justice tired of riding about all day and quit.

City officials of London entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a great ovation is tendered Chamberlain.

# ARE GUILTY OF ASSAULT Savidge, Juen and Schnack Must Answer.

H. A. Juen, William Savidge and J. H. Schnack were each found guilty of assault and battery upon an old native woman, Mrs. Mamakee, by a jury in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon. The offense was committed while Schnack was attempting to forcibly remove the prosecuting witness from the house occupied by her, but which he claimed to have bought from Juen. The case was bitterly fought, Judge Davidson presiding for the government, assisting Mr. Cathcart, while Attorney Straus appeared for defendants. The prisoners had been previously discharged by Judge Wilcox because of lack of evidence.

A sensational incident occurred during the examination of jurors, which promised to have serious results. J. O. Merenberg, after having been accepted as a juror, requested that he be excused, stating that circumstances made it impossible for him to serve. He said that while riding home in the car Wednesday evening, Savidge, one of the defendants, spoke to him about the case, suggesting that he do the square thing. The conversation was carried on in a joking manner, and the juror replied in the same tone that he would. The Court, however, did not take the same view of the affair, and thought this too serious a matter to be lightly passed over. Officer Sea, who had been one of the party on the car, was called to the witness stand, and he testified that the conversation was not serious, and some of the members of the party had been jokingly referring to the case. The Court was still not satisfied with the explanation, and requested the Attorney General to make an affidavit calling the attention of the Court to the matter formally, so that Savidge could be punished for contempt. He added also that if the Attorney General did not do this, he would order the clerk of the court to take such action. Judge Humphreys severely scolded Savidge for speaking to the juror, stating that the punishment for such an offense was a very severe one. It is probable, however, that no further action will be taken than this reprimand.

The jury was out about twenty minutes before arriving at the verdict of "guilty." Judge Humphreys announced that sentence would be passed this morning, following the hearing of a motion for a new trial.

The jury hearing the case was composed as follows: John H. Taylor, Guy Livingston, Edwin K. Blake, John M. Davis, Tod R. Scott, Alex. K. Aoki, Leach Bray, John L. Hansmann, Edw. Woodward, H. C. Bickerton, Ruby A. Dexter and N. Peterson.

**RECOMMENDS INCREASE IN BOND.**

F. J. Russell, master, yesterday filed a report approving the accounts of H. W. Carter, guardian of Annie T. K. Parker. The master recommends an increase of the guardian's bond from \$25,000 to \$50,000. He says:

"As will appear from the amended inventory filed herein by said guardian on November 15, 1901, the personal estate of said ward consists of loans and investments to the value of \$45,250, together with one-half interest in 2,000 head of cattle, 2,000 horses, and all other live stock on the Parker ranch, and one-half interest in certain leasehold interests, set out in full in said amended inventory.

"The annual revenue of said ward's estate shown by guardian's charge for commissions due him for his services during the year beginning November 15th, 1901, and ending November 15th, 1901, is \$28,750.00.

"From the above figures and from inquiry as to the value of the personal property of the ward not valued in said inventory, it is the master's opinion that the total value of the ward's personal property and her income is in the neighborhood of \$50,000. I therefore recommend that the amount of the guardian's bond be increased to the sum of \$50,000. I also recommend that the guardian's second annual account be approved as rendered."

**COURT NOTES.**

Kaluna, whose case Judge Humphreys refused to consider Wednesday because he was attired in prison uniform, was brought into court again yesterday with a new suit of clothes, costing exactly ten dollars. The bill was paid by the high sheriff. The case is continued until the next term.

Motion for new trial was filed yesterday in the Gussman case.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Joe Kauhaka, charged with assault.

The case of W. C. King vs. Wm. Peterson was heard by the court yesterday evening. This is a suit on account for goods sold to defendant's divorced wife.

**RECEIPTS WERE NOT VERY LARGE**

The report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue this year contains for the first time a statement of the business of the District of Hawaii. The report, which was received by Collector Chamberlain yesterday, contains a statement of the local district for the year ending June 30, 1901. While the receipts of the office were the smallest of any in the United States, the report shows an immense amount of work in the Territory since the office was turned over to the United States government.

The aggregate collections for the fiscal year amounted to \$102,182.65, but the receipts of the current year will far exceed that figure. This office was in charge of four different men during the year, and they contributed to this amount as follows: R. M. Erick (deputy in charge), \$3,661.50; William Haywood, \$42,151.21; Wm. F. C. Hanson (acting), \$19,378.96; and Roy H. Chamberlain, the present collector, \$35,990.98.

In addition to the amount reported above is the return made by Special Agent Thomas of \$11,217.14, which was collected here immediately after annexation and before any district had been established in Hawaii.

There was to the end of the fiscal

year 592 persons in Hawaii paying the special tax, the smallest number of any State or Territory, excepting Alaska. This number was divided as follows and is surprising when taken in connection with the small number of persons paying liquor tax under the Territorial law: Rectifiers 2, retail liquor dealers 359, wholesale liquor dealers 62, dealers in leaf tobacco 11, dealers in manufactured tobacco 14, manufacturers of cigars 2, retail dealers in malt liquors 3, wholesale dealers in malt liquors 1, wholesale dealers in oleomargarine 2, bankers 8, billiard tables and bowling alleys 40, brokers, stocks and bonds, etc. 21, brokers, commercial 9, brokers custom house 12, pawnbrokers 1, proprietors of exhibitions not otherwise provided for 5, proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls 4, total 592.

The number of gallons of spirits rectified during the year was 11,527. The production of fermented liquors in the Territory during the same term amounted to 1,031 barrels. During the same time two cigar factories were operated in the Territory, and manufactured therefrom 77,000 cigars.

Hawaii also contributed \$1,024 for tax on oleomargarine of which the wholesalers paid \$880.

Of the registration of Chinese in Hawaii, Commissioner Yerkes says: "In accordance with the authority granted by the act of Congress, approved May 5, 1892, as amended by act of Nov. 3, 1893, and extended by the act of April 30, 1900, providing for the registration of Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands, blank certificates of residence, applications and records were prepared and forwarded to the collector at Honolulu, District of Hawaii, to enable him to comply with the provisions of said act. The work of registration was commenced on February 1, and completed on the 13th of June, 1901. Certificates of registration were issued to 28,925 Chinese residing within the Hawaiian Islands."

The Federal grand jury yesterday made a written request to Judge Estee for instructions. He stated at the time that the question was a serious one and he would look it up. When the jury was recalled in the afternoon he instructed its members that the matter mentioned could not be considered by them, as no penalty was attached. It is rumored that the thing referred to dealt with the bonds of customs officials.

The steamer Tampico was fumigated yesterday by the floating fumigating outfit. She has been taking on board 250 tons of coal and 400 tons of ballast at the Railroad wharf, and will sail for Seattle this morning at 9 o'clock. When the Tampico gets to Seattle she is to be fitted out with a refrigerating plant, electric lights and other conveniences.

**COMFORT FOR MANY MOTHERS.**

What a mother says a mother needs. Hundreds of mothers join in the statement that Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer has removed these foul parasites from their children and given them back health and happiness. It's well to try the Worm Killer if there is any doubt as to what ails the child. If it is fretful, peevish, picks at the nose, grinds the teeth, has foul breath, varying appetite, it is safe to say that the worm is at the bottom of the trouble. There is no other remedy so hopeful and so harmless for this disease as Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer. A sample of thousands of letters received from grateful mothers is as follows:

"When my little boy was four years old he began to pinc. I did not know what to do for him, and he grew more sickly every day. When I heard of your Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer I thought I would try it and see if it would do the child any good. So I bought a box of that medicine, and gave the boy one tablet. I only used the one dose, and it brought away twelve large stomach worms. The health of the child was soon completely restored. I am glad to recommend this remedy to all mothers."

**HOBORN DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapoo Medicines.**

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, December 12, 1901.

**MANUFACTURING.**

G. Brewer & Co. 1,000,000 100 400

N. S. Sachs' Dry Goods Co. Ltd. 100,000 100 400

L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd. 200,000 100 400

**SEEDS.**

Haw. Agricultural Co. 1,000,000 100 20

Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. 2,500,000 100 20

Haw. Sugar Co. 2,500,000 100 20

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 20</



# HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—With Thanksgiving Day ushered in at the Federal Capital by a snowstorm scores of politicians and statesmen arrived to find Pennsylvania avenue wet and slushy. The great bulk of the membership is not expected, however, for a day or two yet, not until the party caucuses set for Saturday, Nov. 30. Many from the Pacific Coast and many from the Mississippi valley, who have been on a long jaunt in the Philippines and came back by way of Honolulu, are now on their way across the continent. Some will not arrive before the gavel falls in Senate and House Monday, Dec. 2.

Delegate Wilcox reached San Francisco some days ago, and it is said that he will probably reach Washington by Saturday next. More of his plans are undoubtedly known in Hawaii at this time than in this country. None of the Congressmen, however, are likely to be influenced in territorial matters, has yet arrived, and it is impossible to tell much about the sentiment as to matters affecting Hawaii. It is expected here that Col. Sam Parker of Hawaii will be in town again the second week of December. With him, so it is said, will be Mr. T. McCrosson of San Francisco, an engineer, who is familiar with the problems of irrigation on Kohala, where leases of government land are much desired for long terms.

The mails have brought to the Interior Department almost nothing of late regarding governmental matters. Naturally many things, that would have been sent, are held up because of the arrival soon of men from the islands who can present their cases in person. No brief has been received from Secretary Cooper in the controversy over the form of deed for public lands, hitherto mentioned in these letters.

## THE ALBATROSS.

The United States Fish Commission steamer, Albatross, will sail a little later for her work in the Hawaiian Islands than was at first expected. The original date fixed for the sailing from San Francisco was Dec. 1. Dr. R. W. Evermann, the fish expert, who was in Hawaii last summer, stated yesterday that the plans for the expedition are now complete. The Albatross, said he, will start for the Hawaiian Islands January 1, leaving the Pacific Coast on that date. She will devote at least six months to the investigation of the channels among the islands and to locating the extent of various fishing banks and shallow waters. She will also be engaged in water dredging near as many of the islands as possible and will visit Laysan Island, Bird Island and other small islands northwest of Kauai.

The naturalists on board, who conduct the investigation, continued Dr. Evermann, will be under the direction, as was the case last summer, of President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University and of myself in a general way, but Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, professor of zoology in the Stanford university, will be in immediate charge of the party, assisted by Mr. C. C. Hutton, professor of zoology in Iowa University, Prof. John C. Snyder and Mr. Walter K. Fisher, both of Stanford University.

It is our belief that this will be the most important ichthyological expedition the Albatross ever entered upon. The feeling is that at the end of the cruise we shall have a good understanding of the marine resources of the Hawaiian Islands. Every effort will be made by the naturalists in charge of the expedition to collect not only fishes, mollusks and crustaceans, but everything else that grows in the water.

Dr. Evermann has his preliminary report, which is to be submitted to Congress with recommendations for legislation touching the fishes of Hawaii, all but completed. It covers 125 typewritten pages. Probably something of its character and something about the recommendations can be forwarded by the next mail or by a mail early in December.

The annual report of Third Assistant Postmaster-General E. C. Madden states that the introduction of the domestic registry service into Hawaii resulted in an increase in the business in Hawaii during the last fiscal year of 28,258 letters.

The Postoffice Department announces that R. C. Stackpole has been designated as a member of the Civil Service Board for Hawaii.

## CHEAP LABOR QUESTION.

Mr. B. F. Dillingham of Honolulu, who has been here in Washington, looking after the interest of sugar planters in the islands, has written to several members of Congress and Senators, asking their co-operation in allowing certain classes of cheap labor to be brought into Hawaii for service on the plantations. Representative J. C. Needham of Modesto, Calif., who was the first of the California delegation to arrive in Washington for the session of Congress and who called at the White House Nov. 20 to learn something of the President's attitude towards the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, stated that he had received one of those letters. He is outspoken against allowing the Hawaiians any special privileges as to the importation of laborers.

The sugar planters of Hawaii, said he, must stand under the same conditions that apply here in the States. We are already mentioned by the importation of numerous Japanese. These laborers have been going into Hawaii by thousands and I would in fact favor an exclusion act against them, as well as against the Chinese. But it is impractical now to attempt such legislation, and we shall have to be content with keeping up the barriers against the Chinese. Our treaty relations with Japan and the amicable relations between the two countries forbid the agitation of that matter now. I have been pleased, however, at the attitude the President is taking. He favors the re-enactment of the present law and also increasing its efficiency in certain par-

member of the former Cuban delegation on economic affairs, which visited Washington last winter.

After stating in a general way the economic situation in the island, the petition asks for a number of reductions in the American tariff on Cuban products. The petition goes on to say that the economic situation in which the island of Cuba is placed is such that the remedies above expressed admit of no delay. It concludes as follows:

"We therefore respectfully entreat you, either by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in you, or by requesting Congress in your first message to grant you the necessary authority, to immediately establish ample commercial privileges between the United States—the almost exclusive market for our products—and Cuba, based on the foregoing petition, as a measure of urgent necessity and indispensable for the salvation of the island."

The Cubans have no intention of resting on their oars. They will keep representatives in the national capital all this winter to press their cause before Congress, and to furnish any information on the subject of tariff that may be required of them. The forces against them, sugar trust, including the Hawaiian growers, the Hawaiian cane growers and tobacco interests of the country generally, not to mention the Florida people, who fear lest the next thing may be lower duties on fruits from Cuba.

The Cubans will be added much in their cause by the will, announced yesterday, of the president's message that the tariff on Cuban sugar be reduced in return for trade concessions. While at this writing the exact language of the message, which will not be made public till next Tuesday, is not known, the president has stated to several callers that that was intended to recommend the reduction of duty on sugar from the Philippines, so that the product from those islands as well as from Cuba, will be something on a par with the sugar from Hawaii. The message is, it is said, a very important work for the embodiment of that recommendation into law. The struggle will be vigorous. It would be almost folly at this stage to attempt to forecast the result.

## KAHN STANDS WITH NEEDHAM.

Representative Julius Kahn of San Francisco, who spent much of the summer in China, Japan and the Philippines, from where he delivered a few lectures, and the White House Nov. 27, and as he left declared his firm conviction that Hawaiian sugar planters would not be allowed to bring in Chinese or other laborers that were excluded from the States. "I was the author of the provision in the quarantine act for the Territory," said Mr. Kahn, "which forbids the bringing of Chinese now in Hawaii into the United States. The Attorney General told me he believed it was legal at the time. But at best we cannot prevent some of them from coming in, and I would insist, just as any educator, Mr. Needham does, on letting the Hawaiian people stand on the same conditions that people here in the States have to stand on."

## REVENUES FROM HAWAII.

Hawaii is doing a little in the manufacture of cigars, as shown by the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, recently made public. There are two factories in the Territory, and they are doing a business of about \$1,000,000, which was worked into 7,700 cigars, weighing more than three pounds to the thousand. No plug tobacco was manufactured in the Territory.

The number of gallons of spirits rectified in the Territory of Hawaii during the last fiscal year was 11,677. The Territory has no registered distilleries. Besides the quantity rectified, as already stated, there was dumped for rectification 10,232 gallons. This makes a total of 21,909 gallons of spirits rectified during the year. The production of fermented liquors in the Territory during the year aggregated 1,031 barrels.

The aggregate collections from internal revenue in Hawaii for the fiscal year were \$102,182.63. The number of different kinds of special tax payers were 552, as follows: Rectified spirits, 1,031; cigars, 239; wholesale liquor dealers, 52; dealers in leaf tobacco, 11; dealers in manufactured tobacco, 14; manufacturers of cigars, 2; brewers, 3; retail dealers in malt liquors, 3; wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 3; retail dealers in 14 oz. cans of beer, 1; wholesale dealers in 14 oz. cans of beer, 1; billiard tables and bowling alleys, 4; brokers in stocks and bonds, 21; commercial, 3; custom house brokers, 12; pawn brokers, 1; proprietors of exhibitions not otherwise provided for, 5; proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls, 1.

The salaries of collectors of internal revenue are regulated by law according to the amount collected, ranging all the way from \$2,000 a year to \$15,000 a year, the latter figure being the highest amount paid. From the collections in Hawaii the collector for the year 1900-1901 collected \$12,525 annually. Of the total collected during the fiscal year, \$9,682.50 was collected by R. M. Fitch, deputy in charge; \$4,151.31 by William Haywood, acting collector, and \$3,999.99 by R. H. Chamberlain. These sums make up the total of \$12,525.

## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

CANTON, OHO, November 30.—The friends of Mrs. McKinley are gravely concerned for her. She is believed to be wasting away and her mental attitude is that she is only waiting the summons to join her husband. The widowed lady is believed to be in the little wooden house on North Market street, made famous by the pilgrimages of thousands of voters who swore fealty to McKinley in 1896 and again in 1900, and which has entertained many of the best-known statesmen of the nation.

To Mrs. McKinley life is but a void. She expressed to Dr. Manchester, her pastor and loving friend, shortly after the President's funeral, a desire to die and join her husband. This desire she still has. She talks but little to her friends, but sits at home and spends much time weeping, as she thinks of him who was for many years her stay and comfort. Mrs. McKinley is constantly attended by her sister, Mrs. M. C. Barber, who has given up her usual home duties and devotes all her time and energy to making life as pleasant as possible for Mrs. McKinley.

MR. DILLINGHAM, Kan. November 27.—David K. Nation was today granted a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Carrie Nation, the joint smasher. The court explained that Nation from the charge of cruelty to his husband and divided the property. The Medicine Lodge home will go to Nation and the outlying property to his former wife. In reply to questions of the court, Mrs. Nation said that the reason she sought the proceedings was that she wished to continue to share the pension money

drawn by her husband. Nation, in support of his petition for divorce, cited a letter from his wife in which she had denounced him as a "hell-hound hypocrite." He charged that she did not attend to his wants.

One of the most appalling railroad disasters in the last ten years occurred Nov. 27, on the Washab railroad. Seneca, Mich., was the scene of a head-on collision between passenger trains 13 and 4, two of the fastest trains on the division. Train 13 was crowded with immigrants, who were caught like rats in a trap and crushed. Fire broke out in the wrecked cars and many who were not instantly killed were slowly roasted to death. From 100 to 150 persons were killed or injured in the wreck and holocaust. The old old story is repeated—a misunderstanding of orders or a mistake in giving them to the approaching trains caused the catastrophe.

DETROIT, November 27.—From 100 to 150 persons were killed or injured to-night in a wreck on the Washab railroad. Two heavily loaded passenger trains collided head on at full speed one mile east of Seneca, the second station west of Adrian. The west-bound train, composed of two cars loaded with immigrants and five other coaches, was smashed and burned, with awful loss of life and fearful injuries to a majority of its passengers. The east-bound passenger train, the Continental Limited, suffered in scarcely less degree.

The track in the vicinity of the wreck is strewn with dead and dying. Many physicians from Detroit have gone to the scene.

LONDON, November 29.—A remarkable tidal wave, accompanied by strong winds, has done much damage along the eastern coast of England, from Norfolk to Kent. Rivers have overflowed their banks, dams and sea walls have been invaded and miles of country have been submerged.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 3.—The conflict between Argentina and Chile is pending. The public is greatly alarmed. Chile has purchased two torpedo destroyers in England, and is negotiating for an armed cruiser in the United States. Chile has summoned its minister to Santiago on the pretext that fuller explanations are needed. Argentina will be firm.

COLON, November 25.—An armed guard of marines from the United States battleship Iowa has re-established transit across the Isthmus, and details from the Iowa's marines are now protecting passenger trains.

There has been fierce fighting at Empire station, on the railroad line between Panama and Colon, between the insurgents and the troops of the Colombian government, with very heavy losses on both sides.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—The United States government has taken charge of the Isthmian transit. A dispatch received at the Navy Department today from Captain Perry of the battleship Iowa at Panama, reports that fact. Captain Perry says that General Albani with 600 men is fighting the Liberals on the line near Empire. Transit is in danger of interruption. Captain Perry has landed with a detachment of men from the Iowa and has started with a train to clear transit and also establish detachments of men to keep it so.

COLON, Nov. 25.—Unable to protect the town, the Liberals have surrendered, on a guarantee from the American naval commander that their lives and property will be protected.

NEW YORK, November 24.—In the presence of a big crowd while, despite the storm, assembled to witness the emerging of the submarine boat Fulton that craft rose from the bottom of Peconic bay, at the eastern end of Long Island, this morning at 10:30 o'clock, with all well and greatly surprised to find there was a storm raging.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., December 2.—The United States naval court at Tutuila, Samoa, has honorably acquitted Captain Benjamin F. Tilley, the naval Governor of Tutuila, of all the charges against him. No evidence to sustain these charges were presented to the court. Commander Uriel Grover has succeeded Captain Tilley as naval governor of Tutuila.

NEW YORK, November 23.—A cable to the Evening Journal from Amsterdam says: Sensational stories of a royal scandal are again current. It is learned from an intimate court source that it is not improbable that Queen Wilhelmina will apply for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and improper behavior on the part of the Prince Consort. Public sentiment is intensely with Queen. Last night a biograph picture of Wilhelmina which was displayed at the Carre theatre was tumultuously cheered, while one of the Prince Consort was loudly hissed.

A letter received from a well-informed Hague correspondent states that there is no longer any doubt that the Queen's illness is due to her consort's treatment. A personal friend of Major Van Tets, adjutant of the royal household, says Van Tets had the courage to interfere once when the consort had actually struck the Queen. This led to a duel, in which Van Tets was dangerously wounded in the stomach and now lies at death's door.

AMSTERDAM, December 1.—The statement that Queen Wilhelmina's aide-de-camp, Major Von Tets is suffering from peritonitis, the result of a wound received in a duel fought with the consort, Prince Henry, is confirmed. The assertion that Queen Wilhelmina's recent illness was caused by a premature birth is also confirmed.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The President today appointed Thomas B. Ferguson Governor of Oklahoma, vice William M. Jenkins, removed. In taking this action the President attached to the papers the following memorandum: "Governor Jenkins of Oklahoma is hereby removed because of his improper connection with a contract between the Territory and the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company. The decision is based wholly upon his own written statements

## BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Frank Louis vs. Maria Gloria Costina. The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting.

You are commanded to summon Maria Gloria Costina, defendant, in case she shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the September term thereof, to be held at Lihue, Island of Kauai, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Frank Louis, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed libel for divorce. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. J. Hardy, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit, at Lihue, Kauai, this 17th day of May, 1901.

Signed: HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and exact copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered publication of the same and a continuance of the said cause until the next March, 1902, term of this court.

Dated Lihue, Kauai, November 6, 1901.

HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.

2333—Nov. 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Union Mill Company, held at the company's office in Kohala, November 21, 1901, at 3 p. m., the following officers were elected, to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Mr. James Renton. Vice President, Mr. H. H. Renton. Treasurer, Mr. F. M. Swany. Secretary, Mr. H. H. Renton. Auditor, Mr. T. R. Keyworth. H. H. RENTON, Secretary.

2337—Nov. 29; Dec. 6, 13.

## Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. E. F. Paxon, the following certificates of stock in the Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the seventeenth assessment, delinquent November 20th, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham & Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Certificat.	Name.	Shares.
188	Joe Keakailua	5
212	R. N. Filler	50
290	J. L. Wheeler Jr.	25
294	Willie Wright	10
496	James H. Keen	10
522	J. E. Westbrook	17
532	Ching Hung	3
559	Mary Ferreira	37
617	Mrs. Mary K. Viven	5
672	W. W. Wright	17
673	J. T. Wright	5
1225	Louis S. Grouse	25
1235-1675	McC. Stewart	125-675
1267	W. L. Howard, Jr.	10
1593	A. L. Andrews	10
1652	Mrs. W. T. Paty	13
1737	Mrs. H. C. Austin	13
1826	J. Maxwell Taft	10
1937	H. M. Schuch	5

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer.

Honolulu, November 29, 1901.

JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the annual meeting of the Halakala Ranch Company, held on the 21st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

H. P. Baldwin, Esq., President. L. A. Thurston, Esq., Vice Pres't. Geo. H. Robertson, Esq., Treasurer. E. F. Bishop, Secretary. W. G. Taylor, Auditor.

E. F. BISHOP, Secretary. Dated Honolulu, November 22, 1901.

## Olaa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham & Co., Limited, Stangenwald Building.

Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901.

## Steamer Kaulani From Hilo.

The Wilder steamer Kaulani arrived yesterday afternoon from Hawaii ports. It is quite seldom that the Kaulani visits Honolulu, as she is generally employed along the windward side of the Big Island, making Hilo her headquarters. She takes feed, plantation supplies, etc., from the windhammers which come to Hilo, and brings the stuff to the Hilo and Hamakua plantations, taking sugar cargoes for the sailing vessels in return. It is owing to the present dullness of the sugar season along that coast that the Kaulani honors this port with her presence. Leaving Hilo the Kaulani called at Pepeeke, Hakalau, Honohu and Laupahoehoe, delivering freight at these places. There was no sugar ready for shipment at any of these ports, however, so the steamer proceeded to Kawaihine, where she took on board 61 head of cattle for the Metropolitan Meat Market of this city. Purchaser Burroughs reports that there has been some rain lately along the Hamakua coast. Puako and Kawaihine, on the lee side of the island, have also had rain. On Friday the Kaulani towed the bark Rhoderick Dhu out of Hilo. The bark was bound for San Francisco.

After landing the cattle at the pen yesterday the Kaulani went up to the Kinaw wharf, where she was receiving freight during the afternoon. She will sail for Maui, Molokai and Hawaii ports tomorrow.



# CONGRESS MUST BE INFORMED

## Hawaiians Want an Investigation Ordered.

HAWAIIANS who have read and considered the message of the President see in the reference to Hawaii an indication that there will be a thorough investigation of the land conditions. The consensus is that Congress will not go the length of changing the system of land tenure and settlement here without first becoming thoroughly acquainted with the methods which govern the public domain.

"It has always been the hope of the local government that there should be drawn to the islands small farmers," said Mr. W. O. Smith yesterday, "and the laws were framed to make this possible. In the leases which have been made in recent years there is a clause which permits the taking over by the government of such lands as may be useful for homesteads and this very interest shown in the securing of farmers has been the rule which has governed the entire policy of the government. We all hope to see the day when the small farmers will have market for their output to the extent that the lands of the Territory which are available for the cultivation of varied crops will be filled with home-makers."

"Personally I do not see that there will be such a commutation for many years. There will be a great future for small farming when the time comes that through rapid service it will be possible to send various kinds of fruits and vegetables to California during the season when the crops there are not in the market. Then, too, the time is not far distant when through the increased business of this port there will be a constant market here for the output of the farms, which will enable the farmers to secure a remunerative return upon their investment and for their labor."

"None of us want to see this country become an Oriental district. It was partially my fear that this would result that made me an annexationist, though for many years I doubted the wisdom of that policy. We want a good citizenship and when the time comes that the small farmer will be able to maintain his family and educate his children from the products of his farm, the people of the Territory will welcome the day."

"In my opinion there is a lack of complete understanding of conditions upon the part of the President," said Mr. E. D. Tenney of Castle & Cooke yesterday, "and I am hopeful that there will be nothing done until there has been a careful examination of the lands and the system under which they are held and distributed. Should this be done there will be such adaptations of the system which is in force in the rest of the United States as will give to this country the alterations which are necessary to properly protect the industries and the people as well. There are conditions here which obtain in no other State or Territory, and these should be considered by a commission before there is legislation which would affect the lands."

"The physical conformation of the islands would render impossible the direct application of the homestead laws. There would be lands which would be as useless as a quarter-section in the Nevada desert or upon the top of the Rocky mountains. For instance, a kuleana in the middle of a great plantation would be worth not a dollar an acre, unless there was an agreement which would provide for the water for its cultivation. A quarter section in Ewa plantation alone would not be worth settling upon by a farmer, unless he had perhaps \$200,000 to put down a pumping plant for the securing of water for the irrigation of his crop."

"As to the working of Anglo-Saxons in the cane fields the Ewa plantation once made an experiment and had a number of families sent out upon the lands, which were carefully selected, and the people were given every advantage that we could think of in the way of their quarters and conditions. I believe there was only one family which staid upon the plantation until the completion of the crop. It was a costly experiment for the estate, but it was made with the idea that there could be found plenty of white men who would undertake the cultivation of the cane, and had the first colony been a successful one then we would have been able to get all the men we wanted, for the farmers who came down were from a country where there had been droughts which had prevented a crop for many years. The experiment was a complete failure and we are convinced that white men, though they can, will not cultivate cane. Withdraw cheap labor from the cane fields and in ten years the territory will not have a population of 50,000 people."

"As to small farming there is not enough of a market, the transportation facilities are not such as would permit of such free movement of goods between the islands as to make the market stable. It would be a case of the selling of one's product to a neighbor. The tenure of land should not be disturbed until there has been a careful investigation of the conditions here, and then there would be resultant legislation which would be safe and healthy. Any radical legislation now would mean much loss to every interest here and would work no benefit in the end."

Mr. W. M. Giffard of W. G. Irwin & Co. said he was of opinion that there should be a thorough study made of the conditions here before any action should

## CONSUL CANAVARRO HONORED BY ADVANCE TO FIRST RANK

CONSUL A. DE SOUZA CANAVARRO, representative here of the Kingdom of Portugal, has been honored by his government, and is now one of the first rank officers of the foreign office. This promotion came to the well known consul recently, when through a vacancy caused by the death of one of the seven first rank officials, the minister of foreign affairs advanced him to the place. The action of the government in thus showing appreciation of the work here of the consul, has met with the most hearty approval on the part of the members of the local colony, and the greeting which is given to the consul upon his return will be all the more hearty.

The news of his advancement was conveyed to his friends here in a letter written by Senhor Canavarro to Mr. W. M. Giffard, of W. G. Irwin & Co., and has been the subject of much favorable comment by all those to whom the information has been communicated. In his letter Senhor Canavarro says he has been spending the fall months in visiting his friends in the districts outside the city, and his return to Lisbon was made about the first of November. He was in excellent health, as he had been improving ever since he landed upon his home soil. He was then preparing for his return to his post, and expected to leave for this city about the first of the year, as he planned to spend the holidays with relatives in Lisbon.

"The conditions here," he continued, "are so different from those which exist in the other parts of the United States that a commission of experts should be sent here to look into the lands and the conditions which surround them, and we would then know that Congress would have the case before it with knowledge of what are the relations of the various holdings of land. It is not a new thing to have the question of small farming come up. We have heard this before and always the people here have been ready to take their stand for the bringing in of the farmers. But there has never been a failure. As it is there are none but Orientals and Portuguese as a rule who have anything to show for their work upon farms."

"The great interest upon which the islands depends is sugar. The wealth for all classes comes from this business, and a blow at it would be felt by every resident of the Territory. The time may come when the small farmer would be a success here, but past experiments have not shown that there is much to be hoped from the cultivation of small plots. I believe that it would be impossible for one who has never seen the islands but who has become familiar only with conditions in the temperate climates to thoroughly estimate the conditions here, and for that reason I would favor a scientific commission before any action is taken."

Mr. J. A. McCandless said that he was of opinion that there would be a thorough investigation of local conditions before there was any action by Congress, and he did not interpret the paragraph of the President's message as indicating that a complete adaptation of the land laws would be advisable. He said that there had been so many experiments of small farmers that the question could be considered now without any feeling at all. He thought that the fact that there had been such great success attending the cultivation of sugar, should weigh before there was any attempt to make it impossible to carry on the system.

Mr. Faxon Bishop of Brewer & Co. said he was of opinion that more expert information would be sought before there was any alteration of the laws which govern the lands and that the Congress would surely secure as a preliminary to taking any action at all.

Mr. J. F. Brown, formerly Commissioner of Public Lands, said that he was in accord with much that was in the message of the President. Speaking of the matter he continued, "The ends which the President wishes to see accomplished are those which we have striven for here. All of the land laws under which the domain is now administered are founded upon the one idea of making an opening for settlers who will found homes. The difficulty is that the people in the East do not understand just what conditions exist here. The Hawaiians are not farmers upon a large scale and the only people here who now make a good revenue from farming are the Japanese and Chinese. There may be a farming population in the future, but it does not seem possible that this can be effected very soon. It is most desirable and would be just what we have worked and hoped for here for many years. The application of the present system of the United States however, will have to be made with many variations, and I believe there must be a thorough investigation of the lands before there can be any legislation."

### Sailing Dates Changed.

The following changes have been made in the sailing dates of the Wilder steamers:

The steamer Kinai will sail from Hilo on Thursday, December 19th, and December 26th, at 5 p. m., instead of on Fridays at 10 a. m., as usual; will sail from Honolulu on Monday, December 23d, and on Monday, December 30, at 12 m., instead of Tuesdays, as usual.

The steamer Claudine will sail from Kahului on Friday, the 20th of December, and on Friday, December 27th, at 5 p. m., instead of Saturdays, as usual; will sail from Honolulu on Monday, December 23d, and Monday, December 30, at 5 p. m., instead of Tuesdays, as usual.

The steamer Letha will sail from Honolulu on Thursday, December 26, and on Thursday, January 2, at 5 p. m., instead of on Wednesdays, as usual.

After these dates regular schedule will be resumed.

F. W. Macfarlane, chairman of the fire claims commission, was an outgoing passenger on the Sonoma yesterday.



The return of the consul is looked for about the last of January, and there will be given to him a most cordial welcome by the members of the colony of Portuguese, and by his many other friends in the city as well. The promotion which has come to the consul will make this a consulate of the very first rank, and will bring to the incumbent increased stipend and many advantages which the office did not formerly possess.

## SUGAR

Williams, Dimond & Co's sugar circular, dated December 3, to their Honolulu correspondents, contains the following:

Sugar—Prices in the local market were advanced December 2, fifty points. Western Sugar Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon and Washington, being as follows: Dominguez, half barrels, 5.55c. Dominican, boxes, 5.50c. Cubes (A), crushed and fine crushed, 5.30c. Powdered, 5.15c. Candy granulated, 5.15c. Dry granulated, fine, 5.05c. Dry granulated, coarse, 5.05c. Fruit granulated, 5.05c. Beet granulated (100-pound bags only), 4.95c. Confectioners' A, 5.05c. Magnolia A, 4.65c. Extra C, 4.55c. Golden C, 4.55c. "D" sugar, 4.35c.

Similar advances were made for export, the last December 2 quoting dry granulated, 44.50c for Arizona, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaiian Territory, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico. Basis—November 25th to 30th, no sales; December 2, cost and freight sale, 500 tons, equivalent in long price to 2.75c, establishing basis for 35-degree centrifugals on that date, 3.75; San Francisco, 3.375c. London Beets—November 25 and 25, 7s 3 3/4d; November 27, 7s 4 1/2d; November 29, 7s 3 3/4d; November 30, 7s 3 3/4d; December 2, 7s 3 3/4d.

New York—No change, quotation of 4.65c net cash still being in force. London Cable—November 27, quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 8s 10 1/2d; fair refining, 7s 10 1/2d; same date last year, 12s 3d and 11s 3d, respectively. December beets 7s 3 3/4d, against 9s 3d corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—According to latest mail advices from New York under date of 27th ultimo, a quiet market for raws is in evidence, but with a very firm undertone. Holders are disposed to offer sparingly in the hope of an improvement later on. In refined market is firm with a rather better demand. European markets quiet and unchanged.

## PRISON GARB IN THE COURT

The blue denim uniform of the Oahu prison has no place in the Circuit Court, according to the ruling of Judge Humphreys yesterday, and if the prisoners appearing before him have no other clothing, it will be provided at the expense of the Territory, from the funds allotted to the Judiciary Department for running expenses.

Kaluna, a native charged with burglary in the first degree, is one man who is to be provided with a ten dollar suit of clothes at the expense of the government. When he was called upon before the court yesterday morning to have his case continued to the next term, Judge Humphreys noticed that he wore a blue uniform.

"Is not that the prison uniform?" he asked.

"Yes," nodded Deputy Attorney General Cathcart.

"Take the defendant out of the court room and remove the prison garb," continued the Court. "And bring no more prisoners in this court in such clothes."

"That is all the clothes he has," softly ventured one of the court attendants, who evidently labored under the impression that the defendant was to be brought back without his clothes.

"Then buy him a suit of citizen's clothes," replied the Court. "Let the cost not exceed \$10, and I will make an order for its payment."

With that the prisoner was led from the court room, the Court refusing to make an order in his case while he was dressed in prison garb.

### Overhauling the Enterprise.

The steamer Enterprise, purchased a few months ago by Capt. W. H. Matson for the Hilo route, has been taken to Boole & Son's ways at Oakland to be extensively overhauled. An oil-burning apparatus is to be installed, as well as tanks for carrying oil as freight, and a refrigerating plant will be put in. First-class passenger accommodations will be placed in the Enterprise. Some interest is taken by shipping men in the placing of oil-burning apparatus in the vessel on account of her size. The Enterprise has a length of 220 feet and beam of 35 feet.—Chronicle, Dec. 2.

## MAY GO TO JURY TODAY

## First Argument in Pearl Harbor Case.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The opening argument in the Pearl Harbor case was made by United States Attorney Dunne yesterday, closing just before adjournment. At 1 o'clock this morning Mr. Kinney will open for respondent and Judge Esteé expects to instruct the jury late this afternoon.

Mr. Dunne's review of the case was exhaustive, the entire evidence being carefully gone over in detail, and its vital points dissected. He referred in opening the power of the United States government and its right of eminent domain. "You are not to indulge in any presumption against the government," said Mr. Dunne. "The object of the United States in desiring this property is a beneficial and proper one, for the defense of the nation. In case of war this Territory would be the first to be seized, isolated as Hawaii is, the United States has decided to provide forts and modern defenses, and for that purpose this land is desired."

The purpose of the government is a good one and should have the support of every broad-minded citizen of the Territory. Were this place seized, think of the loss to business, the stoppage of progress, and general injury to the people, that would surely result.

"The government secures a man's land for nothing, the great United States nation comes to you, its citizens, and asks you to set a fair and reasonable value on this land. I do not want you to place an augmented or hysterical value on this land, but take a broad view of the matter."

"And right here I want to give a word of caution: It is a tendency frequently noted in cases, where the United States is a party, for a jury to give any old compensation, because the government is a party."

The Court will instruct you to take all the evidence together, and for that matter, you need not consider opinion evidence at all. The testimony of these experts is not binding, and you can throw it all aside—that given by the United States or respondent—and fix the value on your own estimate of what you saw at Pearl Harbor.

The government witnesses you find, are few, but they are independent witnesses, not managers of sugar plantations or employees of planters, or selling supplies to them; neither were they members of the Planters' Association."

Mr. Dunne went over the evidence of the respondent's witnesses in detail, enumerating them: Low, manager of the Honolulu Plantation, interested in the suit as lessee; Ahrens of Oahu Plantation; Crowley, selling fertilizer to plantations; Supt. Denison, a sugar hauler; Renison, a plantation manager; Wagner, employed by plantation; Lowkin, executor for Bishop Estate; Dodge, land agent for the respondents, and a "bunch of hysterical real estate men."

He referred to the witnesses also as the "family party." In its visit to the disputed site, and dwell at length upon the interest which each witness had in the result. He told the jury in closing that all the government wanted was a fair and reasonable valuation upon the property.

### DECREE IN TRAMWAYS CASE.

The decree and bill of costs in the case of the Hawaiian Tramways Co. vs. The Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. was filed yesterday. The concluding paragraphs of the decision are as follows:

"Among other things that the said J. J. Dunne and the said J. T. D. Bolt as petitioner's attorneys were lawfully submitting petitioners to the jurisdiction of this court, but that the said petitioner was before this court with unequal hands and that for such reason its complaint and petition should be dismissed with costs."

"Now therefore it is ordered, adjudged and decided that the complaint and petition of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, a corporation, filed herein against the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1901, be dismissed."

"And it is further ordered, adjudged and decided that the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company have and recover against the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Ltd., its costs in this action, taxed in the sum of \$102.55, and that the same be entered up as a judgment against the said Hawaiian Tramways Company, Ltd., and in favor of the said Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company and that execution thereon issue accordingly."

"MORRIS M. ESTEE, Judge of the United States District Court, in and for the District and Territory of Hawaii."

### SUPREME COURT.

Judge Little is reversed in a decision filed by the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of the Volcano Stables and Transportation Co. vs. Hayashi and Y. Kawai. Justice Galtbraith was disqualified in this case, and the opinion is given by the remaining two judges. This was the case submitted by Attorney Nickens just prior to his death. It is as follows:

In an action on a bond it is not the penalty named therein but the amount of the damages claimed which determines the jurisdiction.

A plaintiff may waive a portion of the amount due him in order to bring his claim within the jurisdiction of an inferior court, provided this is done bona fide.

### HAD A GOOD TIME.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says: "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in saying that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Captain Pond, of the tug Iroquois, has received orders to remain in this port while the Pearl Harbor land case is pending. His successor to command the Iroquois, Lieutenant Rodman, will arrive on the Sierra.



## GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE.  
Soak the hands on  
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**Cuticura  
SOAP**

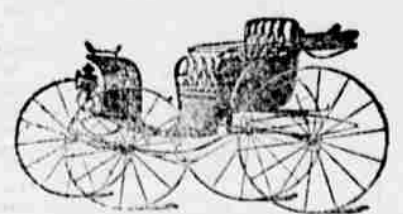
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wonderful.

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disgusting humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depot: LONDON LITH. CASE TOWN. All about the Skin, Hands, and Hair, free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

## A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS,  
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Harness, Varnishes, Carriage  
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CLEVELAND BICYCLES  
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Also a lot of Juvenile Wheels suitable for  
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## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

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and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

NIPPON MARU	DEC. 15	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 20
PERU	DEC. 26	PEKING	DEC. 27
COPTIC	JAN. 4	GAELIC	JAN. 5
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 11
PEKING	JAN. 18	CHINA	JAN. 20
GAELIC	JAN. 23	DORIC	JAN. 23
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 6	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 6
CHINA	FEB. 14		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

## H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.



## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Tuesday, December 10.  
S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco.  
Am. schr. John G. North, from Port Townsend.  
Am. bkt. Reuce, Whitman, from Sydney.  
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports.

## DEPARTED.

Wednesday, December 11.  
Am. bkt. Coronado, Potter, from San Francisco.  
Str. Kaulani, Dower, from Hawaii ports.  
Str. Nihau, Thompson, from Kaula ports.  
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula ports.  
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kaula ports.

## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco.  
Schr. Alice Kimball, Gardner, from Kahului.

## DEPARTED.

Tuesday, December 10.  
S. S. Doric, Smith, for the Orient.  
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kauai.  
Str. Kilauea, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.  
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports.  
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kaula ports.  
S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, for San Francisco.  
Str. Nohau, Wyman, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Kukulalele and Honolulu.

## WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

U. S. battleship Wisconsin, Reiter, for Acapulco.  
Str. Waialeale, Plitz, for Waimea and Kekaha.  
Str. Ada, for Kaula ports.

## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for the Colonies.  
Am. bkt. Enore, Palmgren, for the South.  
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai and Maui ports.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kaula ports.  
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula ports.  
Schr. Ada, for Kaula ports.

THE fumigation of the Oceanic wharf began yesterday. The wharf has been arranged that the sulphur fumes under it will stay there, as the wharf has been made practically air-tight. Tarred paper and planking laid in several layers crosswise over one another, prevents the fumes from escaping through the floor of the wharf, on the sides, planking extends below the surface of the water at low tide. The cracks between the planks have been carefully caulked. The process of the fumigation was watched with much interest yesterday by Marston Campbell, Dr. Cofer, Jack McVeigh and others, who wanted to see if the work had really been successful.

The work on the barge which carries the fumigating apparatus was finished yesterday. The pan in which the sulphur is being burned and the sulphur fumes generated, the pan which brings the fumes from this generator, boiler, pipe connections, and all the other fixings were in good working order, and the whole of the machinery had been covered by a shed. On the wharf three pipes leading down to the space underneath had been placed. One of them is located near the makai end of the wharf, one at the mauka end, and one at the mauka end. To these pipes the hose is screwed which leads to the fumigating plant and the fumes pass through this hose down underneath the wharf, the barge being shifted from one place to another.

At 12:45 yesterday afternoon the fumigation of the wharf started. J. D. McVeigh was in charge of the apparatus; Marston Campbell and United States Quarantine Officer Dr. Cofer and the carpenters who had been preparing the wharf, were also in attendance. About 300 pounds of sulphur were burned in order to insure perfect work. It is generally considered that five pounds of sulphur will thoroughly fumigate a space of 1,000 cubic feet. The space underneath the Oceanic wharf is only somewhat over 200,000 cubic feet, but 300 pounds of sulphur, or enough to fumigate 300,000 cubic feet of space, were used in order to make up for losses through possible leakage.

The fumigating apparatus consumes on an average about 80 pounds of material per hour, so it can be seen that the entire fumigation of the Oceanic wharf would not take an even five hours.

Yesterday's work was a success. There were practically no leaks in the boarding along the whole wharf. Nor were there leaks in the flooring; while in the planking extending along the sides a very small jet of sulphur fumes penetrating some small fissures between the planks showed at one or two places, but these cracks were so small as to be entirely harmless. The fact that the steam was forced out through these small cracks already a short while after the operation had been started, showed the great pressure. The only structural place where an appreciable leakage was evident was at the corner of the dock, where the Oceanic wharf joins the Inter-Island wharf. Here the fumes had penetrated the earth on the mauka side of the wharf and forced themselves through the coral rock which forms the foundation of the corner. It is the opinion of Mr. McVeigh that the earth at this spot must be penetrated by rat holes, and that it was probably through these that the fumes made their escape. The corner will be cemented this morning.

The greatest loss of the sulphur fumes does not occur through the cracks, but by reason of the fact that the sulphur fumes are at present pumped through the pipes which go through the wharf, right down against the surface of the water with considerable force. When the fumes come in contact with the water sulphuric acid is produced, and in this way the greatest loss occurs. This will be remedied to-day, however, by substituting for the straight pipes, pipes furnished with elbows, so that the end piece will be in a horizontal position, instead of a vertical one. The fumes will thus be spread over the water, instead of being forced into it.

Superintendent Boyd of the Department of Public Works is much pleased with the success of the job, and will soon begin work on the Pacific Mail wharf. The Railroad wharf, upon which the American Hawaiian Steamship Company's sheds are situated, has already been bulkheaded and the barge with the fumigating apparatus will probably go over to that wharf and give it a thorough fumigation in the near future.

## MCKINLEY MEMORIAL

## Active Canvass to Be Inaugurated at Once.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The McKinley Memorial Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of C. M. Cooke, at which were present Governor Dole, presiding; C. M. Cooke, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Roy H. Chamberlain, W. R. Farrington, J. S. McCandless, T. Clive Davies, and A. G. Hawes. The result of the meeting indicated that there was a desire to begin active work in Oahu to collect money for the memorial fund, in return for which the souvenir certificates will be issued. It is expected of the members of the committee that they will make an early canvass of the city. They will post sample certificates in the school houses as an incentive to the young Americans to aid the fund. Certificates will also be placed in the banks and in other gathering places, and the attention of the public drawn to them in every possible way. It was also requested of the newspapers that they publish the lists of subscribers from day to day as received, from all parts of the Islands, to give the public an idea of the accumulation of the desired fund.

It was also suggested that the newspapers take up the matter strongly and advocate accumulation of fund, and ask suggestions as to the form the memorial should take. Subscription lists are to be placed in the hands of the committee-men, and the newspapers will also receive subscriptions to the fund, passing the money and names so received over to Treasurer C. M. Cooke, by whom the souvenir certificates will be issued. When the meeting opened W. O. Smith spoke to the committee on behalf of the National McKinley Memorial Committee, relative to the letters he had received from Washington, and which were published in the Advertiser on Tuesday. A resolution was presented by T. Clive Davies, favoring the plan already adopted by the local committee, but no action was taken. It is generally understood that the committee is in favor of applying whatever fund is raised in the Hawaiian Islands only to the object first settled upon—that of a memorial to be located in Honolulu.

Letters from various committees and treasurer's statement were read. The latter showed that there had already been accumulated the sum of \$5,915, mostly from Hawaii. Roy H. Chamberlain suggested a plan of action to stimulate interest in the proposed memorial. He said he had had conversations with several persons on the subject of the form which the memorial should take. One said he would contribute if a monument were erected. The next one said he would contribute if a public playground was established, and for no other object. One made the same specification for his donation for a fine fountain. Mr. Chamberlain said this gauged the public feeling, and he thought that each person subscribing to the fund and receiving a certificate should designate their idea of the memorial. This suggestion was favorably considered by the committee. Mr. Chamberlain said one man had offered to give \$500 if it was decided to establish a playground.

Mr. McCandless said he personally favored a public recreation ground for football, baseball, and other sports of the kind, with space set apart from the larger area for children only. Mr. Farrington personally advocated a public playground. He suggested that for active and telling work in swelling the fund, there should be additions to the personnel of the committee. Governor Dole said he would be glad to have this done.

Mr. Osborne, a sculptor and modeler, was called into the meeting to speak of certain drawings he had made for the memorial. He stated that he had made three sketches which he would exhibit at the next meeting. One of them represented a figure of President McKinley in bronze, mounted on a pedestal, which was elevated on a series of about a dozen steps. Around the pedestal were several allegorical figures representing Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba, all supposed to represent the awakening of civilization.

Another took the same figure of the president, with the pedestal on three or six figures representing the advance of the Territories. Still a third sketch was of a group of figures about the pedestal, representing the history of the Union in the past few years. Mr. Osborne was asked to make an estimate of the cost of such a memorial. The sculptor could not give a rough estimate of the cost here, but if it was made in New York, the cost would probably be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$25,000 or \$30,000. The statue would be of bronze, the remainder of stone.

Another meeting will be held next Saturday at the office of Henry Waterhouse. Acknowledgment was made to the Hawaiian Gazette Company for 10,000 of the souvenir certificates, the company's donation to the memorial fund, and to Alan Dunn for his gratuitous work in designing the certificate.

The following lists of subscribers have already been received by Treasurer Cooke:

MAHUKONA.	
Hawaiian Railway Co.	\$10.00
E. A. Fraser	10.00
J. Lutz	5.00
J. S. Smith	5.00
Ala	5.00
A. Lutz	2.00
J. Williams	2.00
W. V. Rodenhurst	2.00
P. Dolron	1.00
D. Hukal	1.00
A. Chidara	1.00
Look Su	1.00
Aseu	1.00
Ab Sin	1.00
J. Zebadio	1.00
Charles Al	1.00
Jo Kaimana	1.00
Wahine	1.00
Kulani	1.00
Captain Peterson	5.00
	\$65.00
	\$69.00

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Makes the bread more healthful.  
Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

KOHALA.	
Jas. Renton	\$10.00
H. H. Renton	5.00
J. Melnecke	5.00
C. P. Tolach	5.00
E. E. Oding	10.00
Kohala Sugar Co.	25.00
W. V. Taylor	5.00
Thos. Black	5.00
L. L. Schmitt	2.50
H. D. Hind	10.00
Kohala Plantation Co.	5.00
E. C. Paetow	5.00
W. Leuchter	2.50
Robert Hall	10.00
J. Murray	5.00
E. P. Low	5.00
H. R. Bryant	4.00
John Hind	10.00
Robert Hind	10.00
James Hind	5.00
J. Hall	2.50
Dr. J. Wright	5.00
L. Macfarlane	2.50
T. S. Kay	10.00
Hakala Plantation	10.00
Niuli Plantation	10.00
Hawaiian Mercantile Co.	5.00
Makapala School	3.25
May Logan	5.00
C. H. Pulia	2.00
J. K. Kaohi	1.00
B. K. Kamae	2.50
H. G. Clement	5.00
H. L. Holstein	5.00
Win. Hook	1.00
Kanui	1.00
J. B. Kaohi	1.00
R. H. Atkins	2.00
Kohala Seminary	2.00
C. A. Bond	2.50
C. Awa	1.00
Ako	5.00
Kimo	5.00
G. C. Akina	1.00
Am Sam	1.00
Pung Shin	1.00
Awana	1.00
L. Lee	2.50
L. Lee	2.50
Ch. In	2.00
Cho Wing	2.00
Am Sin	1.00
Total Mahukona	\$50.95
Total Kohala	\$26.50
Grand total	\$77.45

THE undersigned, give the amount opposite our names to the McKinley Memorial Fund:

MAKAWELL.	
James A. Palmer	\$2.50
C. W. Smith	2.50
N. Greig	2.50
Wm. Thurford	2.50
H. Hurton	2.50
R. J. Rice	2.50
Richard J. Wilkinson	2.50
James Dyson	2.50
H. Nunn	1.00
P. Bird	2.50
F. Stalling	2.50
A. W. Tait	2.50
C. M. Korg	2.50
Wm. Turnhill	2.50
R. K. Haskell	2.50
John Elliot	2.50
Wm. Campsie	1.00
Chas. Morrison	1.00
M. B. Romanson	1.00
S. W. Holmes	1.00
W. F. Sanborn	1.00
Peter Carty	1.00
Wm. Hastie	1.00
A. H. Glennan	2.50
Jas. H. Blackie	2.50
John M. Rudolph	1.00
Total	\$43.25

KOHALA.	
MAHUKONA, HAWAII.	
S. Kanda	\$3.00
J. Konishi	3.00
S. Naka	3.00
S. Okubo	3.00
D. Tanaka	3.00
J. Sekiya	3.00
L. Hise	1.50
D. Shigetani	1.50
K. Nimi	1.50
M. Maeda	2.00
H. Hashimoto	2.00
H. Kenta	1.00
H. Watanabe	1.00
T. Sato	1.00
N. Abe	1.00
Y. Harada	1.00
K. Wakayama	1.00
C. Jisa	1.00
F. Hamamoto	1.00
Miss Glaze	1.00
E. De Harns	1.00
Anakea School	1.00
Total	\$25.35

The following additional subscriptions have been made to the McKinley Memorial Fund:

Given by members of the Hanapepe School, Kaula, T. H.:	\$10.00
Edie Kenkaumoku	10.00
John Jonquin Parao	25.00
Hachiro Ida	25.00
Ab Yaw	25.00
Norah Kahakole	25.00
Kalona Jam Lat	25.00
Am Cummings	25.00
Daniel Cummings	25.00
Kali George	25.00
Ata Tatekawa	25.00
Shoichi Morioka	25.00
Kamichi	25.00
Oono Sadahie	25.00
Mokuoole	25.00
Kyosi Mori	25.00
Kanto	25.00
Ko Konise	25.00
Tsutsuchi Konise	25.00
Miyono Hori	25.00
Loeie Hori	25.00
Ab Young	25.00
Kasuo	25.00
Segie Ounaka	25.00
Kuyao Mizunka	25.00
Laruche Mizunka	25.00
Shinichi Noda	25.00
Yoichie Hamamoto	25.00
Kanto Noda	25.00
Oru	25.00
Hatsuo	25.00

Rigi	65
John	30
Taro	30
Dainichi	30
Ab Sim	30
Ab Len	30
Kanaka	30
Harrishi	30
Kinshun	30
Ab Tai	30
Tai Hoo	30
Ab Luma	30
Shie Gir	30
Suchi	30
Yo Tai	30
Masitche	30
Ab Ok	30
Ab Sum	30
Neembo	30
Kidhan	30
Oh Chee	30
K'o	30
Miss D. Barnes	25
Miss L. Barnes	25
H. H. Brodie	1.00
Total	\$ 675

## MAKAWELL, KAULA.

Miss Jean Harwood	\$ 1.00
Kopahu Alakai	50
Pankiki	50
Mrs. Mele Kamekono	50
Miss Kapoka	10
John de Alaka	10
Mrs. Maria R. Abreu	50
Miss Henrietta Abreu	50
Joe Paulo Abreu	25
Manuel I. Abreu	25
Alfredo G. Abreu	25
Mrs. Maria C. Abreu	50
Kapahulu	50
Keala	1.00
D. M. Pua	25
L. W. Hart	25
Arthur K. Miranda	1.00
G. T. Greig	5.00
Aubrey Robinson	50.00
Charles Gay	10.00
Paid by Mr. Gay to make 50c sub.	1.15
Total	\$75.50

## KEKAHA.

J. H. Arendt	\$ 2.50
Grand total	\$172.85

## TESIS PATIENCE.

The Most Patient People Must Show Annoyance at Times.

Nothing spoils a good disposition quicker.

Nothing taxes a man's patience like an itchiness of the skin. Itching piles most drive you crazy. All day it makes you miserable. All night it keeps you awake. Itch! Itch! Itch! with no relief. Just the same with eczema. Can hardly keep from scratching it. You would do so but you know it makes it worse. Such miseries are daily decreasing. People are learning they can be cured.

Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment. Plenty of proof that Doan's Ointment will cure eczema or any itchiness of the skin.

Read the testimony of a St. Albans, U. S. citizen.

Mr. DeForest D. Judd, of Georgia St., says: "You can put down my name as one who is a firm believer in Doan's Ointment as a cure of itching hemorrhoids. I have suffered from that for twenty years and during this time I doctored and used nearly all the salves and ointments I ever heard of but could not get any permanent relief. In the winter of 1896 I was so bad that I could hardly do my work, and lost many hours sleep on account of it. It was at this time that I saw Doan's Ointment advertised and got a box. The application relieved me. It never entered my mind that I could get cured entirely, but I did not then know the virtues of Doan's Ointment. It is the best thing I have ever used and I will speak well of Doan's Ointment."

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

## Railroad Wharf Will Be Fumigated.

The fumigating barge went over to the Railroad wharf yesterday and the fumigation of the longest of the two Railroad wharves will begin this morning. Everything that could be thought of has been done to make the wharf airtight. In the main, the same methods have been followed as those used at the Oceanic wharf, but there have been several important alterations made in the way they were executed. While the greater part of the work, namely, the caulking of the flooring and the building of a planking extending down below the surface of the water on the sides of the wharf, has been done for some time, yet the railroad people waited with finishing touches in order that they could profit by the results of the experiment on the Oceanic wharf. They have profited from this so far that they have inserted the pipes for the fumigating hose to be attached, instead of the sides of the wharf, instead of putting them through the flooring. The reason for this alteration is that when the Oceanic wharf was fumigated Wednesday afternoon it was found that fumes were lost by being forced into the water. At the Oceanic wharf this had to be remedied by providing the pipes already inserted with elbows lying on a horizontal way in order to economize the use of the disinfectant. All this has been avoided at the Railroad wharf by putting the pipes into the side of the structure. Another alteration is the insertion of bulkheads at the Railroad wharf. While the whole space under the Oceanic wharf is undivided, it was thought best to subdivide the space under the Railroad wharf into four divisions, on account of the great length of the wharf, which is 225 feet; consequently, three solid bulkheads have been built. Each division is furnished with a pipe to which the hose leading from the fumigating apparatus can be attached by means of a clamp. The bulkheads have also been furnished with doors, in order to allow workmen to pass under the whole length of the wharf when repairs are needed.

The work of the construction of all these alterations has been exceedingly thorough. Not alone have the grooves of the tongue and groove boards which have been used for the boarding, but the whole of the construction, before being put together, has been finished all the cracks were carefully caulked, and finally filled with tar and pitch. The last of this work was finished yesterday afternoon.

Mr. McVeigh, who is in charge of the

**NOTIONS** A Price which will be a treat to every woman.

Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.

Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.

American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.

Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.

Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.

Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.

Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.

Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.

Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.

English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.

Stay Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.

Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.

Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.

Curling Irons, 15 cents each.

Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.

Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.

"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

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**Honest Wear for the Money**  
Is what every Shoe Buyer Wants and Expects.

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Every Shoe in our Store is selected with a view to obtain the Very Best.

**So it Makes no Difference**  
What priced shoe you buy from us—you can depend on having your **MONEY'S WORTH.**

Pleasing styles, Pleasing Wear at Pleasing Prices is What Pleases Our Trade.

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Terms are invariably cash. Prices are the lowest that good goods can be supplied in a legitimate manner.

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**NICKES-HAWKSHURST.**

**Daughter of the Late Attorney Weds Very Quietly.**

Miss Eliza Burrall Nickes and Robert Hawkshurst Jr. were married last evening at the residence of Dr. C. B. Cooper. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Morris Kincaid, and the only persons present were Dr. and Mrs. Cooper.

The young bride was on her way here to join her father, the late Johnson Nickes, when she heard, while at Lahaina, of his sudden death. She was thus left alone, as her mother and sister are in New York. Dr. Cooper, the ex-acted ruler of the Elks, of which order Mr. Nickes had been a member, took her to his house, and she remained with the family since her arrival.

The couple were to have been married in June next, but the bereavement of his fiancée caused Mr. Hawkshurst to insist upon an immediate marriage. The groom is a civil engineer, and is now engaged upon the Kona railroad enterprise.